W. G. CROCKERY pen Lots. Tie o'clock. NITURE.

Walnut Bedstands, 15 Marble and ets, 75 Eureaus and W. S. Bureaus (10 Chairs and Rocken tests and Iables, 50 Walnut Wardseck Cases, Loungra, Rasy Casin, and Moss Mattresses; Show Cases, of Rousehold Furniture, as week at prices that will surprise . P. GORE & CO., Austinners. BUTTERS & CO., ial Sale.

NOFORTES OR ORGANS. sing, June 25, at 10 o'clock.

East Madison-st., we shall sell it Steinway, Emerson, Guild, Americarshall & Weedell, Horace Waters, and propular makes.

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f all kinds, OLOTHING, BUTTERS & CO., Auctionsers. ths and Cassimeres, irenit Court, THURSDAY, June sales rooms, 168 East Madison st. BUTTERS & CO., Auctionsers. , Glass-Ware, Table Cutlery, ARNESS, Wednesday to 108 East Madison-st. BUTTERS & CO., Austlements. SATURDAY SALE.

NEW FURNITURE, siture. New and Used Carpets, fall kinds. General Merchandise, June 27, at half-past 6 delosis, som, 10 Kast Madison et. BUTTERS & CO., Auctionsers. NOTICE.

OTICE.

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it that may be made as to the
DAVIS R. BOOGHER,
and of Pine-etc., St. Louis Me.

as to character and solubilities.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1874-TWELVE PAGES. VOLUME 27.

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The Model Reed Organs of America! The Mouel Reed Organs of America!

These Instruments have attained a popularity unparalleled in the annals of the Organ Trade. The inventor, Mr. Burdett, has devoted over a quarter of a century to the improvement of Reed Organs, beginning with the reed board itself, he has added original device to device, so modifying its ordinary form and developing its latent riches as to bring the Burdett up to its present unapproachable standard of excellence.

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LUMBER OR COAL DOCK RENT OR FOR SALE. 150 feet front Tweigh-st, running back to the Empire , with railroad connections, near lightst bridge. Apply to M. PETRIE, Washington et. Bassyneric WA1CHES, JEWELRY, 40

JEWELRY,

We offer one of the largest and most beautiful stocks in the country of Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Precious Stones, Solid Silver and Silver Plate, which we shall be pleased to show to any one, whether they desire to purchase or not.

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ers of Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Materials, &c. GILES, BRO. & CO.,

121 & 123 State-st. Fine Goods for Presentation sent for selection to any part

of the Northwest. AGENTS ELGIN WATCH COMP'Y.

Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Fine Pebble Spectacles, Marine Glasses, Opera Glasses, Barometers, at very LOW PRICES.

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import in CASKS, and have bottled for me by experienced BOTTLERS, NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS

ST. ESTEPHE CLARET WHICH I OFFER AT \$7.50

Ourrency, for one dozen quart bottles. It is the BEST and Chespest Claret in the market for FAMILY USE—the same identical Wine exampt be imported in eases for less than \$11.00 Gold. I have on hand and sell at lew prices a full line of BARTON & GUESTIER'S CLARET and SAUTERNE WINES. C. TATUM. 146 EAST MADISON-ST.

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ICE. JAS. A. SMITH & CO. ICE DEALERS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO DOCK CO., 156 Washington-st., Room 13.

CHICAGO, June 24, 1874.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicag Dook Company, for the election of Directors for the casm ing year, and for any other business that may be present ed, will be held in this city, at the effice of the Company, an Tassday, July 14, 1874, at 5 o'clock p. m.
C. H. DURPHY, Secretary. FINANCIAL .

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO. BANKERS AND BROKERS,

POLITICAL

Convention of the Anti-Monopolist Party in Iowa.

A Full Ticket of State Officers Put in Nomination.

Ambiguous Utterances on the Currency Question.

A Return to Specie at the Earliest Practicable Day.

The Payment of Government Bonds in a Legal Manner.

Similar Uncertainty About the Liquor

Resolution. The Germans Alienated by the Tem-

The Convention Distinguished for Honesty of Purpose.

perance Element.

Nominations in the Second and Fifth Pennsylvania Districts.

McNulta Renominated, Etc.

The Iowa Anti-Monopolists. The I over Anti-Monopolists.

Special Dispatch to Tes Chicago Tribune.

DES MONES, I.s., June 24.—Promptly at the hour appointed for the assembling of the State Anti-Monopoly Convention, Mr. J. M. Weart, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order, and called upon the Rev. P. P. Ingalls to open the Convention with prayer. After prayer Mr. Weart nominated the Hon. W. L. Cardell, of Guthrie, as temporary Chairman. and Mr. T. O. Walker, of Davis. rary Chairman; and Mr. T. O. Walker, of Davis; J. T. Stidger, and Mr. Bassett, of Monroe County, J. T. Stidger, and Mr. Bassett, of Monroe County, as temporary Secretaries. Mr. Cardell being introduced addressed the Convention substantially as follows: He thanked the Convention for the honor conferred in being called to preside temporarily over the Convention. He referred briefly to the abuses which the Republican party was guilty of, and said the time had come when the people must arise in their might and throw off the yoke, which was equal to that of absolute slavery. When they considered the

When they considered the ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS OF FRAUD and corruption existing in politics, they need not wonder at the large Convention there assembled. He connected harmony in the deliberaful and prudent platform was made and pru-dence exercised in the nominations, the State could be carried by 10,000 votes for the ticket

and the cause.

The address was frequently interrupted by applause, and upon its conclusion, Mr. McKeel, of Linn, wanted to know the Chairman's opinion on the question of license. The question re-Capt. Ridenour moved that the Convention pro-The roll of Districts being called, the follow-

ing were reported as the COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS: COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS:

First District—J. T. Davis, of Henry; Second,
James T. Sargent, Jackson; Third, J.M. King, Dubuque; Fourth, G. W. Howard, Blackhawk;
Fifth, H. C. Van Meter, Benton; Sixth, A. B.
Evans, Wapello; Seventh, P. C. Gilpiph, Madison;
Eight, J. F. Bishop, Union; Ninth, D. W. Prindale, Webster.

Eigh, J. F. Bianop, Umon; Kinth, D. W. Frindale, Webster.

COMMITTER ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

First District, Ed. Campbell. of Jefferson; Second, W. L. Clark, Scott; Third, S. H. Kinne, Allamake; Fourth, H. Chaplain, Blackhawk; Fith,
J. M. McKeel, Linn; Sixth, J. A. Wilson, Jasper: Seventh, the Hon. L. Selby, Wayne; Eighth,
J. S. McIntyre, Page; Ninth, W. L. Debose,
Boone.

Boone.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

First District, E. H. Johnson, of Lee; Second,
E. Thayer, Clinton; Thurd, Daniel Davis, Delaware; Fourth, A. T. Love, Hardin; Fifth, the
Hon. J. Couway, Poweshick; Sixth, Wm. Stone,
Marion; Seventh, Andrew Hastie, Warren;
Eighth, D. N. Harris, Cass; Ninth, A. E. Foota,
Story.

Story.

First District, B. W. Brown, of Washington; Second, Joseph Weaver, Cedar; Third, Jas. M. Weart, Buchanan: Fourth, A. Andrews; Fifth, E. W. Allen, Marshall; Sixth, J. W. Dixon, Wapello; Eighth, N. C. James, Pottawottamie; Ninth, C. H. Jackson, Greene.

The announcements for the meeting of the committees were then made, and the Convention, on motion of Mr. J. M. Wears, adjourned till 2 o'clock p. m.

At 2 o'clock the Convention re-assembled and was called to order by the temporary Chairman, Mr. Cardell. The first order of business was announced to be the report of the Committee on Crodenuals. Secretary T. O. Walker then read the report of the Committee, and, the question being put, the report was adopted. The report showed seventy-sus counties represented, and 294 delegates present. 294 delegates present.

The Chairman from the Committee on Formal Organization made the following report:

Permanent Chairman—Dr. E. A. Guilbert, of De-

Organization made the following report:

Fermanest Chawman—Dr. E. A. Guilbert, of Dubuque County.

Fice-Presidents—The Hon. Shepherd Lefter, of Des Moines County; the Hon. Ernest Mueller, of Scott County; the Hon. A. C. Rounds, of Clayton; the Ron. A. C. Rounds, of Clayton; the Ron. A. C. Rounds, of Clayton; the Ron. A. Chaplin, of Blackhaw; Henry Martyn, of Powieshiek; J. N. H. Campbell, of Mahaska; William Glasgow, of Wayne; Dr. Mercer, of Adams; and the Hon. E. C. Whiting, of Monona.

Sceritarize—T. O. Walker, of Davis; George F. Parker, of Warren; W. A. Fulmer, of Framont; and Col. Elbosci, of Polk.

ADDRISS BY THE CHAIRMAN.

The Chairman, Dr. Guilbert, then addressed the Convention substantially as follows:

"Genziemen of the Convention:

"I thank you very highly for the honor conferred upon me. When I look over this large assemblage and reflect that, in this inclement weather, so many have assembled, I am proud to be associated with you." He stated that, since he had pledged his word in the old Court-House two years ago, his heart had been in the cause, and he expected to live and dis in the party. It did not comport with his idea of the fitness of things for him to make a speech after the eloquent address of the temporary Chairman in the morning, and, with hearty thanks, he would close and let the Convention proseed to business.

Ex-Gov. William Stone then read the Export of THE COMMITTEE ON ARSOLUTIONS, of which he was Chairman. Following are the declaration of principles:

THE PLATFORM.

Resired, That we, the delegated representative of the people of lows favorable to the organization of an independent political party, laying aside past differences of cylinica, and earnessly uniting in a common purpose to secure needed reforms in the submitistration of public affairs, cordially unite in submitting these declarations; is worthy of preservation, or that of the people of lows favorable to the organization of public affairs, cordially unite in submitting than documents.

ume of our Government currency shall at all times be adequate to the general business and commerce of the country, and be equitably distributed among the several States.

5. That tariffs and all other modes of taxation should be imposed upon the basis of revenue alone, and be so adjusted as to yield the minimum amount required for the legitimate expenditures of the Government, fathfully and economically administered, and that taxation to an extent necessary to the accumulation of a surplus revenue in the Tressury atbjects the people to needless burdens, and affords a temptation to extravagance and official corruption.

6. That railroads, and all other corporations for pecuniary profit, should be rendered subservient to the public good; that we demand such Constitutional and necessary legislation upon this subject, both State and National, as will effectually secure the industrial and producing interests of the country against all forms of corporate monopoly and extortion; and that the existing railroad legislation of this State should be faithfully enforced until experince may have demonstrated the propriety and justice of its modification.

7. That, while demanding that railroads be subject legislative control, we shall discountannee any action on this subject calculated to retard the progress of railroad enterprise or work injustice to those invaluable stardilaries to commerce and dividication.

8. That the limitation of the Presidency to one term, and the election of President, Vice-President, and United States Senators by a direct popular vote, and a thorough reform of our civil service to the end that capacity and fidelity be made the sessential qualifications for election and appointment to office, are proposed reforms which meet our harry indoresment.

9. That we demand such a modification of the Patent laws of the United States as shall destroy the monopoly now enjoyed by the manufacturers of agricultural and other implements of industry.

10. That he personal liberty and social rights of the citizens s

Intion 10:

Resolved, That in view of the ravages of intemperance, and of the demonstrated insuffity of a prohibitory law to check the same, we favor its replacement by such legislation as will further the cause of temperance.

and made a spirited speech which was loudly applauded. Dixon's amendment was then carried by an overwhelming majority.

Resoired, That, in view of the ravages of intemperance, and of the demonstrated inability of a prohibitory law to check the same, we favor its replacement by a judicious license law. by a judicious license law.

Mr. Wiseman, of Washington, moved to lay the appendage upon the table, whereupon Col. Ebbeek called for a vote by counties. By request of the Chairman, Mr. Wiseman wishdrew his motion, and Col. Eibbeek took the stand in cenalf of the Germans and friends of personal liberty. He claimed that they had been maligned and personated all over the State. He thought that there was a time when forbearance ceased to be a virtue. A party that could not recognize the right should not sust. The question of license was an important one; there was

right should not exist. The question of license was an important one; there was NO LAW IN EUROPE SO DESPOYIO as the cone which taxed the liquor manufacturers and sellers, and which would allow them no protection. He gave the views of his constituents on the license question, claiming that they had organizations throughout the State, and were pledged to work for a license law.

A motion to lay the appendage upon the table was carried—yeas, 240; mays, 236.

THE FINANCE QUESTION.

A reading of the resolution relating to finance was called for. Mr. King, of Dubuque, moved that that portion of the resolution which referred to specie payment be stricken out.

Gov. Stone would inquire if any gentlemen would have currency without any value. [Cries of "no," "no."] It might be five or ten generations before the "practicable day" would arrive, probably not less than five. The Governor proceeded to explain his position in an eloquent speech. He was strongly in favor of the resolution, which, he claimed, provided for an issue of currency sufficient to transact the business of the country—no less and no more. The motion was then made to lay King's propositions on the table, which prevailed.

McHenry of Polk moved to strike out "st McHenry of Polk moved to strike out "st the earlies practicable day," and insert "as soon as can be done without injury to the country."

David Morgan. 189
Mr. David Morgan, of Mahaska, was declared the nominee, and on motion of several gentiement, he nomination was made unanimous.

CANDIDATE FOR STATE AUDITOR.

The nomination of a sansidate for State Auditor was next in order. The following named gentlemen were nominated: Ex-Gov. Hempstead, of Dubaque County; J. M. King, of Dubaque County; Michael Duff, of Clayton County; A. J. Morrison, of Tama County; W. F. Pettger, of Madison County; and E. N. Yates, of Jasper County. Before voting a call was made for vouchers for the various gentlemen named, which was happily responded to. The balloting resulted as follows:

The following is the minority report for reso

by such legislation as will further the cause of temperance.

The reading of the resolutions was frequently interrupted with applause, and a motion was made that the minority report be laid upon the table, but it was afterwards withdrawn. Mr. McClure moved that the minority report be substituted for the tenth resolution. Lost.

The resolution fixing the name of the party as the "Independents" was reread, when Mr. J. W. Dixon, of Wapello, moved that it be amended by substituting "Anti-Monopoly" instead of "Independent." Mr. McKeel, of Linu, and Mr. Dixon spoke in favor of retaining the old name, the latter thinking it would be suicidal to change the name at this time. The action was too premature. W. H. McHeerry, of Polk, also favored the name of Anti-Monopoly, and made a spirited speech which was loudly

Col. Elboeck, of Polk, then offered the follow-ing as an appendage to the platform, and moved that a vote be taken by counties:

as can be done without injury to the country."

Lost.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the platform as reported, and the same was unanimously adopted.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS.

The order of business was then the nominations of officers. The following nominations were made for Secretary of State; J. W. Bullentine, of Poweshiek; J. C. Morgan, of Madison; David Morgan, of Mahaska, and Robert Ratcliffe, of Jefferson. The name of George Paul, of Johnson, was put in nomination, but afterwards withdrawn by Mr. Paul's request. The roll was then called, and resulted as follows:

J. W. Ballentine.

Mr. J. M. King, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee of the Convention, and the nomination was made

Col. Keatley was

Mr. Rodarmel was inen hommaned by sommation.

On motion of Mr. Brown, of Washington, the Hon. Ed. Campbell, of Jefferson, was elected a member of the National Committee, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

The Convention was rather bolsterous, and the effort to insert the hard-money plank was met with a positive protest. The German and Liberal elements, which sought hard to have a license plank in the platform feel sore, and it is said that they will refuse to support the ticket nominated.

and that they wanted.

The candidates are all good men, are selected from both the old parties, and well distributed as to locality. Many of the delegates departed for their homes this evening. The Philadelphia Republicans. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribane.
PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—The delegates ele-

ed at the Republican primaries, yesterday after-noon, met this morning at the various places selected by the City Executive Committee and nominated Congressional, Senatorial, and Rep-resentative candidates, and delegates to the County and Jufficiary Conventions, to be held o-morrow.

The Seventh District Convention was a scene The Seventh District Convention was a scene of great confusion, a mob of roughs, headed by the President of the Common Council, Hernzeite, and Police-Lieutenant Edgar, entered during the proceedings. A vigorous but fruitless attempt to expet them was made, and a fearful melecensued, in which black jacks, chairs, the legs and rounds of settees were freely used. After a determined fight, the Hernzeitesprached the platform and forthwith nominated their man, Horter, by acclamation. Subsequently the Thomas men met and in the like manner nominated their candidate.

men met and in the like manner nominated their candidate.

The conventions in the various Congressional districts passed off quietly, except in the First, where the delegates pummeled each other severely. Forged certificates were frequent and as a consequence fearful rows ensued on their presentation. The contests to-morrow will be very exciting, and if any shyster lawyers get nominated to either the Common Pleas or Grphans' Court a split will surely follow in the Republican ranks. As it is, the Philadelphia Bar Association have issued an address, warning the public that members of the Bar, unfit for judicial office, are laboring to secure their nominations, and declaring their intention to publicly protest against the election of any lawyer of known dishonesty, or atter incompetency, who may be nominated. This action is chiefly directed against three candidates who are out for the Common Pleas and Orphans' Court benches. These individuals had a narrow accape from being disbarred for unprofessional conduct some time age.

The Republicans of the Thirteenth District Nominate Gen. McNulta.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trabuna.

Lincoln, Ill., June 24.—The Republican Congressional Convention to-day nominated Gen. McNults on the first formal ballot. The informal ballot stood, McNults, 24, and Judge Turner, of Pekin, 12. The resolutions merely indorse the first solutions.

Independent Reformers of Sau Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribina.

Spaintofficial, June 24.—The Independent Reform Convention of Sangamon County met here to-day and appointed nine delegates to the Congressional Convention to meet on the 26th.

Republican Nominations for Con-gressmen in Pennsylvania. PHILADFIPHIA, Pa., June 24.—The Hon. Alfred C. Harmor has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth District. His opponent was Leonard Meyers, the present Congressman from the Third District. The new apportionment threw both into the Fifth District. The vote was: Harmer, 100; Mevers, 48. In the Second District Charles O'Neil was nominated.

PHILADELPHIA June 24.—In the First Congressional District of the Republican Convention Chapman Freeman was to-day nominated for Congress.

The New York Liberals. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
NEW YORK, June 24.—The Liberal Republ State Executive Committee met at its headquar-ters, the St. Denis Hotel, yesterday, and re-solved that a meeting of the State Committee be held at 3 m. m. ext Tuesday, for the purpose of calling a State Convention.

BEECHER-TILTON.

BEECHER-TILTON.

Tisten Joins with Woodhull in Accusing Beccher—An Offense Which Cannot Be Named or Characterized.
Nzw York, June 24.—Theodox Tilton publishes in the Golden Age, this afternoon, a seven-column article touching the Beecher scandal. It is a defense of Tilton against the charges of the Rev. Leonard Bacon, Moderator of the late Brooklyn Council, that Tilton has been a cowardly slanderer of Beecher, whose magnanimity alone saved him from disgresceful exposure. Having suffered in silence for four years from these and similar misrepresentations, adroitly put before the public by Plymouth Church, Thion says that neither patience nor duty will permit him longer to conceal the actual facts from the public. He then goes on to say that he has never slandered Henry Ward Beecher, but on the contrary has sacrificed his own reputation to suppress the truth about him, and that he never has refused to appear before the church and answer all questions regarding the scandal that might be put to him. Tilton gives his reason for severing his connection with the church as follows: "After I had been for fitteen years a member of Plymouth Church, and had become meanwhile an intimate friend of the pastor, the knowledge came to me in 1970 that he had committed against me an offense which I forbear to name or characterize. Prompted by my self-respect, I immediately and forever ceased my attendance on his ministry."

He publishes the following as an extract from I immediately and forever ceased my scenarios on his ministry."

He publishes the following as an extract from a document signed by Mr. Beecher:

BROOKLYS, Jan. I. 13f1.—I ask Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and numble myself before him as I do before my God. He would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been I can ask nothing except that he will remember all the other breasts that would sche. I will not plead for myself. I even wish that I were dead. (Signed)

H. W. BERCHERA.

TRANSPORTATION.

Ochrosz, Wis., June 24.—A convention to urge upon Congress the necessity of the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers met here this afternoon. It was called to order by Col. Gabe Bouck. Delegates were present from thirty cities and towns on the line of the rivers. Joel S. Fish, of Fort Howard, was elected Chairman, and A. J. Turner Secretary.

At an adjourned essaion the following perma-

The Convention then adjourned sine dis.

FOREIGN,

Gambetta Makes a Moderate Republican Speech.

France Must Guard Against Cæsarism at Home.

The King of Bayaria to Be Remonstrated with by Bismarck.

Prospect of a War Between Turkey and Persia.

PARIS, June 24.—At the banquet in commemoration of the birthday of Gen. Hoche, M. Gambetta gave a toast to the Republic, and made a calm and moderate speech. He urged all to give sincere support to the Conservative Republican policy, which was opposed to Cassarism at home, and to the adversaries of France abroad.

M. Jules Favre gode of the francest victories.

M. Jules Favre spoke of the frequent victories of the Republican party, and declared that the whole of France had become Republican.

Toasts to ex-President Thiers were drunk under Louis Phillippe, has written to M. Casi-mir Periere declaring that the salvation of

A new manifesto from the Count de Chambord The Government is doing something to check the bold proceedings of the Bonaparties. Sev-eral members of their committees have been

arrested.

Pants, June 24.—The Government prohibits the distribution in France of photographs of the Prince Imperial.

Fifthe newspapers Figuro, La France, and Le Soir have been sued by the Government for violation of the press laws in reprinting Rochefort's letter. The verdict was, "Guilty with extennating circums'sances," and the proprietors were fined only 100 rance such. GERMANY. Berlin, June 24.—Ten Prussian Bishops are attendance upon the Roman Catholic Confer-

once at Fulds. The Sees of Cologue, Posen, and Treves are represented by Deputies, the Bishops of those places being in prison.

Prof. Gneist is about to proceed to America for the purpose of searching the archives of the different States of the American Union for information to aid him in preparing a history of the Constitution of tile United States. While in Washington he will be the guest of President Grant BERLIN, June 24.—A naval court-martial has sentenced Capt. Womer to arrest for his con-duct when in command of the German man-of-war in the harbor of Cartagens during the in-transicent revolt.

war in the harbor of Cartagens during the intransigente revolt.

London, June 25—5 p. m.—A diseasch to the Times from Paris says it is asserted there that the King of Bavaria will be summoned to Kissengen to meet Prince Bismarck, who will remonstrate with him against the Separatist tendency of the Bavarian policy, and if the King is obdurate, a council of German royalties will be convened to consider the matter, proably with a view to obtaining the abdication of King Louis, and the enthronement of a more subservient relative.

REW York, June 24.—A letter from London says: "The Archbishop Canterbury's bill for the better regulation of churches is likely to lead to very serious consequences. The bill has been prepared, it is rumored, under the direct inspiration of the Queen, and it is intended to check the ritualistic practices which are now so largely prevalent. The ritualists are furious about it, and declare that if it is carried the immediate consequence will be the secession of a large number, botch clergymen and laymen, from the Established Church, and the organization of a church of their own, with one or two of the ex-Colonial Bishops at their head."

London, June 24.—Sir Bartle Prere having resigned the Presidency of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, the former President, has been again elected.

London, June 24.—In the House of Commons to-day, Plimsoll's bill requiring the official survey of merchant ships before sailing was rejected by a vote of 173 nays, 170 yeas.

London, June 24.—An authoratative denial is given to the reports that the Queen of England is to visit St. Petersburg next September. GREAT BRITAIN.

TURKEY AND PRESIA.

London, June 24.—The relations between Turkey and Persia are not friendly. It appears that the Persian Government has refused to compel the return to Turksh territory of the tribe numbering 2,000 families, which has been subject to the Porte, but escaped across the Persian frontier, and that a number of Turks have been seized and maltreated by a band of Persian pigrims. The Turkish Government threatens to force Persia to give up the persons who have abused its subjects, and to surrender the revoluting tribe.

Maprip, June 24.—The Carlists made an attack upon Bellmount yesterday, and the garrison, to avoid burning the place, surrendered. The Insurgents made a demand upon the authorities for 86,000, and took several persons as hostages for its payment. They were followed and overtaken by the Republican troops, who killed twenty of their number.

BAYONNE, June 24.—The Carlists have established three intrenched lines before Estalls. The outermost line is five leagues from the city.

LONDON, June 24.—Dispatches from Madrid sav the Badicals are disposed to create a Consulate for a term of five years, which they will confer upon Marshal Serrang on condition that he appoint a coalition ministry before the next election. It is believed, however, that the proposed union of the Badical and Republican parties will fail.

BOXE. June 24. Additional arrests are reported growing out of the Papal demonstration on Sunday last.

Cardinal Antonelli has recovered for the stack of goul.

NUMBER 306.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

At Notre Dame and St. Mary's Ind., and at St. Ignating College, Chicago.

List of the Degrees and Honors Conferred.

Address of the Hon. S. S. Hayer at the Notre Dame University.

The Board of Trustees of the Northwestern University Finish Their Business.

Miss Willard Justified, and the Rule of the Woman's College to Be Amended.

List of Graduates upon Whom Degree: Are to Be Conferred.

Commemorative Exercises at Wa bash College and Michigan University.

THE CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME. UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAMS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribusa,
NOTRE DAME, Ind., June 24.—The annual commencement exercises of Notre Dame University
commenced yesterday, that is so far as the public in general were concerned,—though Saturday
last was what is known as
SOCIETT-DAY.

The preliminary exercises to the Thirtieth
Annual Commencement were given on SocietyDay, June 20. The following programms was
carried out in admirable style:

Annual Commencement were given on Society-Day, June 20. The following programms was carried out in admirable style:

'Annual Sy the N. D. U. O. Band; an address from the Archeonfraternity, by T. J. Murphy, on "Christian Education"; an address from the St. Aloysins Philodemic Association, by E. McSurmey, on "Pleasant Memories"; address from the Thespian Association, by E. J. McLaughlin, on "Dramatic Societies"; music; address from the Scientific Association, by M. H. Keeley of '72, on the "Divine Idea"; address from the Holy Angels' Sodality, by J. Ewing, os "Paths of Virtue"; music; address from the Columbian Literary Club, by J. F. Kelly, os "Advance"; address from the St. Gecilis Philimathean Association, by W. P. Bheen, on "Progress"; music; closing remarks by the Rev. M. B. Brown, Vice-President of the University.

A grand musical soires was given in the University parlor on Sunday evening, in which the most cultured musical soires was given in the University parlor on Sunday evening, in which the most cultured musical students of the various departments took parl, assisted by some distinguished performers from abroad.

After the entertainment in the parlor, some of the vinitors present repaired to Prof. Lyon's society room, where the ceremony of unveiling and blessing an exquisite statue of St. Cecelia, recently purchased in Parus and presented to the Professor by Mother Angels, of St. Mary's Academy, was parformed by the Very Rev. Alexis Granger.

Prof. Howard delivered a enlogy on the purity

emy, was personned of the form of the purity and loveliness of the Virgin Saint.

The Hon. C. J. Dodge followed the Professor in an able address, principally directed to the students of the University.

Mark Foote, of Burlington, Ia., delighted the andience with one of those choice little speeches which gave him such on enviable repute when a

The following is the programme of the exercises of Monday, which were introductory to the

bookkeeping. H. Skahil. soccasis first arithmetic. F. Sweeger, press. second tookkeeping and undoubtedly have failed.

The second race was with boats 35 feet long, it in much the same style as the others, and Hiswatha and Minnehaha.

HISWATHACEEW.

MINNEHARA CREW.

MINNEHARA CREW.

MONDRY, Stroke.

D. J. Hogan, stroke.

D. J. Hogan, stroke.

D. J. Hogan, stroke.

A. J. Mooney, stroke.
D. E. Maloney, id and Ceptol.
H. V. Hayes, 3d.
H. V. Hayes, 3d.
H. E. Graves, 5dh.
D. J. McGinnis, 8th and H. E. Brans, 4th.
E. Graves, 5dh.
D. J. McGinnis, 8th and H. Walker, 5th.
Dow-oar.
A. J. Horne, coxswain.
L. S. Hayes, con wain.
Their distance was three times the length of the the lake, making two turns, about a mile in all.
From the start the Hiawathas showed that they would win the race, which they did easily. The regular stroke of the Minnehaha was absent.
The time was 6:22. With the lake perfectly calm they have made it in 6:05. When the races were over, the prizes, consisting of roseties in red, white and blue, with a heavy gold anchor on each, were distributed to the winners by the hand of Mrs. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, Ia.

THE EVENING EXHIBITION.

hand of Mrs. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, 1a.

THE EVENING EXHIBITION.

In the evening the exercises opened at Washington Hall by the N. D. T. Cornet Band, of seventeen members, with selections from the "Bohemian Girl" of Belfa. This was followed by the orchestra, with brass and string instruments, composed of fourteen members, in the overture to "Poet and Peasant," by Suppe. Both efforts seemed much admired, and were heartily encored.

was the play which was put on the stage with ine effect. There were eventeen complete changes of scenery. The play was entitled, Waiting for the Verdict; or, Falsely Ac-mused, dramatized by Colin H. Hazelwood, in here acts, and slightly remodeled for the Thes-pians by taking out the female characters and emaking them into male parts.

reman of the jury T. P. White tendant to the Lord Chief-Justice W. T. Ball her of the Court rristers, Jurymen, Policemen, and Gamekeepers.

WEDNESDAY'S PROGRAMME. The following is the programme of the Com-pencement Exercises, which began at 8 o'clock

"Maudie Moore," N. D. U. C. Band ory C. J. Dodge, of 74 ing of Degrees in Chasical and Scientific Courses.

ooks thus distributed are Bryant's translation the "fliad," "Men and Women of the Ensh Reformation;" Chaucer, Tennyson, Long-llow, Dryden; Earl Derby's "Hiad," Cardinal iseman's "Sermons and Works," Archbishop aulding's works. "Life of Christ" by Degry, Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song," bles, various Cathole works, Oussack's "Life Daniel O'Connell," illustrated; "Sketches of a Irish Bar," by Shell; Waverly Novels, Dicks's Works, Modern British Essayists, and the rks of Balph Waldo Emerson.

Dogrees were conferred as follows:

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

master of arts. Thomas F. O'Mahoney, Nathaniel S. Mitchell,

John M. Gearin.

BAGHELOR OF ARTS.

Thomas. P. White, William J. Clarke, Charles J.
Dodge, Louis S. Hayes, Robert W. Staley.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Daniel E. Maloney, Charles A. Berdel, Harold V. Hayes, William W. Dodge, Thomas A. Dailey, Honry W. Walker.

William Lyers, Patrick J. O'Mears, Edward.

BACHELOR OF LAWS,
William Ivers, Patrick J. O'Mears, Edward
cSweeney, Bernard J. McGinnis, John J. Ney.
MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.
James P. Van Dusen, Charles E. Freese, Celesne Villeneuve.

COMMERCIAL DIFLOMAS.

Medals were granted to James P. Van Dusen,
senton Harbor, Mich.; Celestine Willeneuve,

Indianola, Texas; Charles E. Freese, Wheeling, W. Va.
Diplomas as Master of Accounts granted to F.
H. Bater, Fort Wayne; James A. Browne, Brownsville, Texas; William T. Ball, Chicago; George W. Cummusy, St. Paul; Thomas D. Flamgan, Nashville; John Falvey, Winamae; E. Halpine, Toledo; John F. O'Connell, Alton; P. O'Sullivan, Laporte; F. Egan, Nashville; F. Hubert, East Saginaw; J. P. Rudge, Youngstown, O.; B. J. Baoa, Ft. Stanton, New Mexico; A. J. Mooney, Green Bay James Beegau, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; John Burnside, Belvidere, Ill.; C. Furer, Woodstock; W. Gavitt, Evansville; J. H. Gillespie, Notre Dame; W. C. Green, Chicago; A. Hoine, Montevideo, La.; A. L. Kreichganer, Paris; Jerome-Mathews, Kenton, O.; Louis Loser, Waverly, Ia.; J. P. McDermote, Galveston; D. J. McGinnis, Ottawa; J. A. McMathon, Chicago; Channeey Nichols, Benton Harbor; B. T. O'Connor, St. Paul; John E. O'Brien, Kewanee, Ill.; P. O'Mahoney, Lake Forest; C. Ruger, Lafayette; L. Sanders, Battle Creek; J. F. Soule, Ft. Madison; L. C. Watson, Detroit; John F. Wolte, Garfield, Ill.; C. Smith, Water-town.

CLASS PRIZE MEDALS.

Classical Course—Senior class, the Quan gold medal awarded to Thomas P. White; junior class, medal awarded to Edward J. McLanghlin; sophomore class, medal awarded to James Caren; freshman class, medal awarded to Will-land P. Esan.

Caren; freshman class, medal awarded to William P. Breen.

Scientific Course—Senior class, medal awarded to Daniel E. Maloney; junior class, medal awarded to Thomas J. Murphy; sophomore class, medal awarded to Flortan Devoto; freshman class, medal awarded to Philip O'Mahony.

Commercial Course—Senior class, medal awarded to J. F. Rudge.

Special Prizes—Telegraphy, plated sounder—gift of Geo. H. Bliss—Awarded to Philip O'Mahony.

Elementary Course of Science—Junior de-partment, prize awarded to John G. Ewing.
Musical Department—Piano, prize of excel-ence awarded to Carl Otto; violin, prize of excel-seize of excellence awarded to Thomas McNa-nara; cornet band, prize of excellence awarded o Chas. E. Boman.

mars; cornet band, prize of excellence awarded to Chas. E. Boman.

J. Berry, accessit first arithmetic; J. Brennan, prem. violin; C. Boman, accessit second book-keeping; A. Baca, accessit first geography; G. Burbridge, prem. first reading; G. Gunnea, prem. second telegraphy, plane; T. Cashin, prem. first grammar; accessit second bookkeeping; M. Caldwell, prem. first geography; accessit second bookkeeping; J. Fisherty, prem. second bookkeeping; J. Fisherty, prem. second bookkeeping; J. Girard, prem. fourth German, first grammar, accessit second bookkeeping; J. Girard, prem. fourth German, first grammar, accessit second bookkeeping; J. Hedges, accessit second bookkeeping; J. Hedges, accessit second bookkeeping; J. Hedges, accessit second bookkeeping; G. Hasa, accessit second bookkeep accessit penmanship; M. Jeffreys, prem. first arithmetic; accessit seventh Latin, first grammar; M. Keeler, prem. first geography, first bribography, English composition; accessit third algebra, first arithmetic; E. Kimm, prem. violin; J. Kennedy, prem. third grammar, clarionet; accessit first reading; J. Lyons, accessit second bookkeeping; M. McCullough, prem. fifth German, fifth grammar. S. Marks, accessit second bookkeeping; p. McDonald, prem. second bookkeeping; p. McDonald, prem. seventh Latin, fifth German, first grammar; T. E. McDonagh, prem. seventh Latin, fifth German, first grammar; W. McChure, accessit model and architectural drawing; C. Otto, prem. in first German; accessit violin, first arithmetic; J. Ott, prem. Trst reading; accessit second bookkeeping; George Radge, prem. second grammar, first geography, second bookkeeping; George Radge, prem. second grammar, first geography, first reading; accessit first arithmetic; J. Rofinot, prem. flute; accessit second telegraphy, first reading; G. Rodihac, prem. in second French, violin; accessit second German, first arithmetic, seventh Latin, first grammar. P. M. Scrafford, prem. penmanshp; accessit first grammar.

Mr. PRESIDENT AND LAUTES AND GENTLEMEN; when I accepted the invitation to make some remarks on this occasion, I did not understand that I would be set down on the programme for an oration. A com-Mr. Personews And Ladies and Generalization of the sound consistency of the favitation to make some remarks on this occasion, I did not understand that I would be set down on the programme for an oration. A composition so elaborate, so perfect in style and design, so rich with the graces of restoric as to be worthy to be called an oration, I have neither the leisure nor the ability to produce. Even if qualified to make the attempt, I should hesitate, in the presence of this assembly, these learned Professors, and these young gentlemen, fresh from the classics and familiar with the best models of ancient and modern times. With your permission I shell only offer a few practical observations to that portion of my andicuce who, having speni some happy years smidst these pleasant scenes in the education of their faculties and the acquisition of knowledge, under the guidance of these ensuent and skillful teachers, are about to enter upon a zew phase of life, with which at present they are but little acquainted. If I can aid them to start aright upon this voyage, to provide themselves with the means of self-preservation, to weather the storms which will beset them, and to follow a course which will lead them to true prosperity and happiness, I shall deem myssif fortunate. The wise man who undertakes anything new, begins by a careful survey of the situation. He decides first that the object is right and of sufficient importance: second, that it is capable of accomplianment by him. He seamines himself, the ebestedies in his way, and the means at his command. Having learned fully the requirements of the case, he proceeds with courage and industry until his evertions are rewarded with success. If perchance he has erred in his calculations, or, from any cause, is defeated, he bears his disappointment with patience and turns with the same courage and industry to the next duty and enterprise which may present itself before him.

which may present itself before him.

This is

THE ROBUST HABIT OF MIND
which belongs to all who stain eminence in any of the
walks of life or accomplish great results of any kind.
It is a combination of foresight, courage, industry, and
patience. If you do not aircady possess it, you should
never rest satisfied until you have stained it. It is of
equa: importance to avoid in early life enlanglements
of every kind. These may arise from unworthy companiouships, bad associations, sensual and selfash indulgences, indolent or extravagant habits, and false
views of our situation, of the ends of our sristence,
and the proper objects of ambition. Because we have
found heatiful amusement in athietic avercises
it does not follow what our associates should be chosen
from those who follow such exercises for a livelihood,
or that we should seek them at the biliard-saloon, the
race-course, the base-ball club, or the circus. Evil
communications, vulgar and indecent language, the
vices of sensualism, and all sets prompted by the
baser passions of mature, will be shunned by every
young man who respects himself or desires the respect
of others. Better still for him if in addition he has
erected for himself a high standard of excellence, if
he has acquired a taste for the pure, the beautiful and
the good; if he has learned to love and practice viviue
for its own sake. I would also impress upon him the
value of habits of exiscentric land self-defail. which for its own sake. I would also impress upon him the value of habits of self-control and self-denial, which indeed are included in the practice of virtue. If per-fectly able to deny himself every gratification, every object of his wishes which his judgment or his con-

object of his wishes which his judgment or his conscience disapproves,

BE IS MASTER OF MINISTER,

and prepared for that measure of success to which his other qualities may entitle him.

Let us suppose now that the young graduate is prepared to start in the world with a good education, a good reputation, and the qualifications and purposes I have just described. The first question which he has to meet is the choice of a vocation. To solve this question properly, he must begin with a just idea of the requirements of his situation in life, and of his obligations to those who have nurtured and educated him. It is often objected to the indiscriminate education of all classes that tastes and desires are created which are incompasible with the circumstances in which the majority are placed. I do not think this effect is often produced in minds of a superior order. The grand brotherhood of genius and learning is a true democracy. It is made up from all ranks and conditions. Its patents of noblity come from God, before whom the begger and the King are equal. Its members care little for artificial distinctions, for the trifies worshiped by the frivolous and weak. Their companionship is with greaf facts, and principles, and ideas. To labor and to endure is their pleasure. A lower order of minds may obtain from a college course but a smattering of knowledge and a few external accomplishments, with a distant from a college course but a smattering of knowledge and a few external accomplishments, with a distant from a college course but a smattering of knowledge and a few external accomplishments, with a distant from a college course but a smattering of knowledge and a few external accomplishments, with a distant from a college course but a smattering of knowledge and a few external accomplishments, with a distant from a college course but a smattering of knowledge and a few external accomplishments, with a distant from a constitution of the production will exact the professor and production will case, the means of subsistan

him to break down his own health and that of his family by overwork from excessive hasts to get rich. This leads me to remark that our country suffers under two evils that have almost become national. One is extravagance, the other a craving for wealth.

It seems almost peculiar to the American character to be discontented with the present, to waste our substance in folly, and long wistfully for some lucky strops to place us in presenting of the means of two

stance in folly, and long wistfully for some lucky stroke to place us in possession of the means of further indulgence and estentation. It is to be hoped that the sharp teachings of adversity will correct the faults of our disposition, and leave us to develop prudently and use wisely the abundant resources with which out land is favored. Youth is the season of hope and enthusiasm. The future is painted in glowing colors. The imagination is filled with pictures of varied scenes of enjoyment or activity. One sees before him all the pleasures of the senses. Another, visions of wealth and power. Another, is nother, visions of wealth and power. Another is surrounded in fancy by listening senates, triumphs in the forum, of from the hustings gathers the plaudits of admiring thousands, while dasplaying the talents and skill with which he believes himself endowed.

The votce of self-indulgence, of vanity, of ambi-

chapaying an exame and wan which is between chimself endowed.

The voice of self-indulgence, of vanity, of ambition, is heard calling the eager youth, and urging him forward. But of all who enter life each year, full of hope and expectation, how few statin the solject of their desires, and how many even of these are disappointed with the result! What are the causes of this fall and disappointement? How can we guard against them?

I imagine they are owing mainly to the fact that the part of the state of the

iciation or had administration. The tide of corruption has risen and spend over the land until its feld waters have defined seen the most holy piece. Reformation and purification must be had, if there is any virtue left among the people. I have no doubt there is virtue smough among the people to accomain the test witnes mough among the people to accomain these ends. It cannot be otherwise. I cannot believe that we have reached a stage of moral impeditty, the last stage in the existence of nations. So recent and bright a beginning cannot have an end so sudden and dissertous. The American Republic, just risen like a sum in its glory, warming with its offulgence the weary and the worn, the oppressed and the suffering, of all lands, will not now vanish like a meticor and leave the pail of darkness over the hopes of mankind. The work of reform cannot be carried out without the action of men of a billity and integrity. Such men will be found. They will take part in it, not for their own sakes, but for the sake of others. But because we have

in a sensible way, it does not follow that we are to abandon mental culture and the studies in which we have become proficint.

The human mind is wonderful in its capacities, and there is no reason why the laborer, the farmer, the mechanic, the tradesman, as well as the professional man, should show his faculities to become torpid, or should forego the enlargement of his understanding and the extension and proper classification of his knowledge.

What I contend for is not the abandonment of liberal studies, but the enfranchisement of the student by making him independent in his sircumstances, by demoishing the idols of vanity and folly, to which a perverted public taste invites him to offer incense. I would teach him the first lessons of true wisdom, by teaching him that all the mere accessories of life are of comparatively small value, least of all wealth and display; that the essential thing is the man himself, with his qualities and affections, surrounding himself by good associations in whatever sphere, he may move, and unfolding into a being fitted to enter worthing into a higher and better existence, and that this man way enjoy all the most precious things without money, and without price; and may prove his manheed in the realms of literature and acience, without regard to the amount of his means and pseuniary resources.

You leave coflege with the habit of study. Is it nec-

regard to any singular to use sources.

You leave college with the habit of study. Is it necessary to lose it and to leave all literary pursuits because you have entered upon the labors of life? He who will devote one hour every day to

what we digest.

Having thus started in life, free from complications and embarrassments, with no moonstruck or will-of-the-wisp ambition.

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF GOOD PRINCIPLES, good feelings, good intentions, and force of character

the wisp ambition,

UNDER THE SUIDANCE OF GOOD PRINCIPLES, good feelings, good intentions, and force of character to resist improper pressure and bear the suffering and disappointment incident to humanity, the young man can anticipate happiness and success, a useful and honorable carear, alike whether he be laborer or capitalist, with only this difference, that the simpler and more humble his avocation, the fewer the hindrances in the march of improvement, the more the majesty of the man will loom up above the surroundings, and the more probable that at some future day, whether in the present or the after life, he will be installed high in the ranks of an aristocracy, not of pirth or office, of wealth or of fashion, but of the just and wise of all races and of all times.

Gentlemen of the graduating class, you are now about to leave these halls of learning. Probably you will never again all meet here together. You will carry with you to your homes the best wishes of all connected with this excellent institution for your health and welfare. I am sure you will andeavor by your conduct to prove that you have availed yourselves fully of the great advantages you have enjoyed, and wherever you may he, will preserve for your alma mater feelings of grestitude, affection, and friendship.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.

"Greeting to Sprains and Comparing the Strains and Comparing the Strains and Comparing the Strains and

Hope Miss Harry Charity "Charity" Opus 79—Two Planos—C. M. Yon Weber Conferring graduating medals in academic department and Conservatory of Music.

Conferring graduating medals in academic department and Conservatory of Music.

Distribution of crowns and honors in Junior, Intermediate, and Senior departments.

Coronation code, double chorus—two planos. A. Bolimar Graduates Chorus.

Accompanied by Miss Spier Vocal class.

Accompanied by Miss McEwen Valedictory.

Miss A. M. Clarke Closing remarks.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Borgess Rettring march, from "Athalls".

Mendelseon Harps, Misses E. O'Conner and M. Walker: Pianos, Misses Letournews, St. Clair, E. Ires, K. Hutchinson, Dennschey, Kenget, Risch, and Barry.

The valedictory by Miss A. M. Clarke, daughter of J. V. Clarke, Chicago, was full of pathetic feeling in reviewing the infe and pleasant associations at this school. The farewells to all were pathetically expressed.

WORKE OF ART.

One of the specialties of St. Mary's is the Art Department, where students are taught to draw from models, followed by coloring work. Then they are led on to copying from nature, and many fine specimens of art in paintings, both oil and water-colors, adorn the walls which are the work of mare misses.

BONORS

Were conferred, as follows:

Senior Department—third honors to eleven

Nellia Bail, Chicago, Ill.; Emily Haggarty, St. Paul, Minn.; Slorra Nevada Bail, Chicago, Ill.; Jannie Stimboon, Big Rapids, Mich.; Carrie Morgan, Centralia, Ill.; Lulia Finaley, Chicago, Ill.; Katic Casev. Chicago, Ill.; Katic Casev. Chicago, Ill.; Katic Casev. Chicago, Ill.; Katic Casev. Chicago, Ill.; Lou Lilly, Cedar Rapide, Ia.; Laura Johnston, Elkhart, Ind.; Lula Kaily, Evanston, Ill.

Second honors to eleven—Julia Kearney, Kanasa City, Kan.; Josephine Locke, St. Louis, Mo.; Sarah Sweeney, Ella Sweeney, Martin'a Ferry, O.; Katic Ingel, Harvard, Ill.; Agaths St. Clair, Chicago, Ill.; Addic Roberta, Independence, Mo.; Mary Klotz, Mishawaka, Ind.; Belle Wade, New Carlisel, Ind.; Jennie Kreigh, Emma Ivea, Chicago, Ill.; Addic Roberta, Independence, Mo.; Mary Klotz, Mishawaka, Ind.; Belle Wade, New Carlisel, Ind.; Jennie Kreigh, Emma Ivea, Chicago, Ill.; Anie Minton, Alpena, Mich.; Rebecca Burk, Niles, Mich.; Julia Fannieg, Syracuse, N. Y.; Louisa Pfeifer, Chicago, Ill.; Naile Gross, Philadelphia, Penn.; Arnee Countan, Chicago, Ill.; Marie Barry, Milwankee, Wis.; Annie Sullivan, Detroit, Mich.; Maggie Poquette, Detroit, Mich.; Maggie Poquette, Detroit, Mich.; Mass Annie M. Clark, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Malie Foote, Burlington, Ia.; Miss Eather Boyce, Mankagon, Mich.; Miss Mary Wicker, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Margeret Setourneau, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Nellie Foote, Burlington, Ia.; Miss Eather Boyce, Mankagon, Mich.; Miss Mary Wicker, Chicago, Ill.; Hiss Maggie Walker, Helens, Montana; Miss Annie T. Clark, Columbus, O.; Miss Minnie Quan, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Fannie Moore, Havana, Ill. Jennie Bennett, Paw Paw, Mich.; Annie Garries, and Katie Irmiter, Chicago, Ill.; Henrista Miller, Richton, Ill.; Clara Miller, Chicago, Ill. Crowns par excellence awarded to the following young ladice: Mary Brown, St. Albans; Rosemary Spier, Peoria, Ill.; Rica, Peove, St. Albans, Y. Chicago, Ill.; Nellie Langdon, Joliet, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; Thegraduating medals were conferred on Julia Walker, Helena, Mon.; Elizabeth Black, Milwankee, Wis.;

Rosch, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Alice Pool, Chicago, Ill.
Second honors awarded to nine—Addie Walsh, Chicago, Ill.; Mary Ewing, Lancaster, O.; Mary Pritchard, Galveston, Texas; Edith Simpson, Winons, Minn.; Jennie Brown, Buffale, Mich.; Mary Hughes, Effic McDougall, Jessie McDougall, Chicago, Ill.; Capitola Orr, Peoris,

McDougall, Chicago, Ill.; Capitola Orr, Peoria, Ill.

Third honors awarded eight—Honora O'Mara, Cincinnati, O.; Angela Ewing, Lancaster, O.; Rebecca Gallery, Chicago, Ill.; Hattie Peak, Grees Bay, Wis.; Amelia Koch, Toledo, O.; Julia Dee, Chicago, Ill.; Annie Schnurrer, Lizzie Schnurrer, Notre Dame, Ind.

First honors awarded to eight—Mary Reynolds. Chicago, Ill.; Brigette Wilson, Trenton, N. J.; Mary A. Schultiera, Detroit, Mich.; Hannah Hand, Ellwood, Ind.; Maggie Jackson, Detroit, Mich.; Ida Fisk, Lawrence, Mich.; Mary Ware, Carrie Hughes, Chicago, Ill.

Crowns awarded to Annie Smith, Joliet, Ill.; Miunie Walsh, Eugenia Thompson, Matilda Thompson, Katile Hutchinson, Mary Hutchinson, Mary Hutchinson, Mary Hutchinson, Mary Brown, Youngston, O.; Mary Resch, Green Bay, Wis.; Lilly Germain, Katile Morehead, and Minnie O'Connor, Chicago, Ill.; Maggie Summers, Notre Dame, Ind.; Ella Lappin, Seneca, Kan.; Lizzie Walsh, Chicago, Ill.; Abbie Goey, Sioux City, Ia.; Nettie Mann, Ella Richardson, Marico Saxon, Berths Golson, Chicago, Ill.; Garetta Barry, Milwaukee, Wis.; Emma Lang, Muskegon, Mich.; Alice Cullen, Lafayette, Ind.; Emma Sennorback, Muskegon, Mich.; Ida Mann, Chicago, Ill.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE. The fourth annual exercises of the St. Ignatius College were held yesterday evening at the College Hall, No. 413 West Twelfth street. There were present about 1,500 people, Prominent among

THE LEADING MINISTERS Present were the Bishop of Chicago; the Rev. Father H. Magnire, St. Paul's Church; the Rev. J. DeBlaick, St. Ignatius College; the Rev. J. Noenan and the Rev. Mr. Dunn, St. Mary's; the Bev. S. Barrett, St. Stephen's; the Rev. Mr. Molitor, Bohemian Church; the Rev. Francis Calvalhe, St. Francis Church; the Rev. Mr. Venn, St. Boniface Church; the Rev. N. Corbett, Church of the Sacred Heart; mem-bers of the Faculty of St. Ignatius College and of the Holy Family Church.
The exercises opened with the overture to "Poet and Peasant" by the orchestra, which

ed in fine style. This was followed

was rendered in line style. This was followed by

A FROLOGUE,
written by John J. Brenaan and recited by John Donober, in which the visitors were welcomed to the exhibition, and the wish pronounced that they might all enjoy themselves during the evening. Next came

A DIALOGUE,
in which Robert Barrett, Michael O'Connor William Carroll, James Curran, John Dumphy, James Hynes, John McCarthy, William J. Wallace, and Charles Sullivan, students supposed to be enjoying the leisure of recess, discussed the topics of the day, prominent among them being base ball, the study of Greek and Latin, the Woman Crusade, and the inevitable subject, warm weather. The dialogue was in parts quite witty, and brought forth the laughter and applause of the sudience. A German dialogue on the subject of "Vacation," conducted by James Schaffhausen, William Schaefer, and Otto Ludwig, proved quite entertaining to the Teutonic element of the large audence. As a pleasing prelude to

plause of the audience. A German dialogue on the subject of "Vacation," conducted by James Schaffhausen, William Schaefer, and Otto Ludwig, proved quite entertaining to the Teutonic element of the large audience. As a pleasing preinde to the Teutonic element of the large audience. As a pleasing preinde to the Teutonic element of the large audience. As a pleasing preinde to the Teutonic element of the large audience. As a pleasing preinde to the Teutonic element of the players lacked the assistance of female characters, proved deeply interesting, it depicting the troubles and final vindication of a young Savoyard, who was adopted by a Spanish Duke, and by the machinations of the evil gamius of the play was cast into prison on a suspicion of having committed a roobery upon the Ducal treasury. The piece was written by the flew. Father Lambert, professor of poetry, and the slocution of young Edmind O'Sullivan, as the Savoyard, and of several other of the players, reflected great credit upon the author, who supervised the placing of the drama upon the stage. Where all did so well it were invidious to particularize, the bill is, therefore, published, as follows:

Savoyard. Edmind O'Sullivan Salva-Spanish Duke. Nicholas Cooke Henrico—Castellan. Edward Winslow Fancesco, Sons of Henrico. John Horan Gonalvo, Gortiers. John Horan Gonalvo, Cofficiers. John Horan Gonalvo, Cofficiers. John Horan Gonalvo, Cofficiers. John Hennan Guards. John Hennan Guards.

stricted. He Aspicted the dangers of a too free consideration of many of the questions of the day, and urged a reliance upon the Church in matters of that kind.

THE DEFERITOR OF PRESENTS

Was then made by Bishop Foley, as follows: For Good Conduct, James W. Delchant and Robert A. Bonnett; for Poetry and Christian Doctrine Wan. J. Henderson; Excellence and Christian Doctrine in First Humanities, Nicholas F. Cooke; Penmanship, John P. McCarthy; Excellence in Second Humanities, Michael O'Conpor and Jacob Franzen; Christian Doctrine, Newton J. Hitchcock and John F. Walsh; Book-keeping, James J. Rose; Penmanship, Richard J. Walsh; Kind Humanities, Excellence, Patrick Hickey and Alexander J. Bohrle; Christian Doctrine, S. P. McDonnell; Book-keeping, Alexander P. Behrle; Penmanship, W. J. Waliace. Occuparaisl Course, Excellence and Christian Doctrine, Alexander Corbett; Book-keeping and Penmanship, Henry Pligrim.

Second Division: Excellence, Christian Doctrine, and Book-keeping, Patrick Hassett; Penmanship, Charles B. Rabs.

Second Grammer: Excellence, Thomas Daly and John Agnew; Christian Doctrine, James F. Horna; Book-keeping, Thomas Conpor; Penmanship, Cornelius J. O'Neill.

In the Preparatory Department, Excellence premiums were awarded to Louis Nichoff, Thos. J. Rafferty, T. A. McManus, and R. A. Barrett; Christian Doctrine, Thomas A. McManus; Penmanship, Louis Nichoff, and Joseph M. Reid.

Becoud Division: Excellence and Christian Doctrine, Wm. Magee; Penmanship, Francis Martin; German, Jacob Franzen, Jas. Corbley, Jos. A. Murphy, Jas. J. Curran, James O'Brien, and John Busch.

After the distribution of the premiums, the proceedings of the evening were brought to a close by the playing of a march by the orchestra. The next asssion of the College will open on the 7th of September next.

THE NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY. BOARD OF TRUSTEES. MORNING SESSION.

The Board of Trustees of the Northwester University began the second day's session of their annual meeting at the University Chapel. Evanston, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Vice-President J. G. Hamilton presided, and the Rev. W. W. Washburn, of the Detroit Conference, offered prayer.

Most of the members of the Board were present, as on Tuesday. The Assistant Secretary, the Rev. W. F. Stewart, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved.

The Rev. W. H. Hunter, from the Committee n Scandinavian Interests, presented the follow-

The Rev. W. H. Hunter, from the Committee on Scandinavian Interests, presented the following report:

SCANDINAVIAN INTERESTS.

Your Committee to whom was referred the memorial of the Norwegian work in the Northwest, have carefully considered the memorial submitted, and also the statement of Nerwegian brethren made before the Committee.

Wheness, in view of the magnitude and missionary character of the work new being carried on among the Norwegian and Swede populations of our country, we deem it all-important that ample facilities be furnished young men called of God to the Christian ministry, as also for the purpose of general education among this people; therefore,

Resolved, first—That we renew our invitation to the Norwegians and Swedes to avail themselves of educational advantages of the Northwestern University.

Second—That, whenever the Norwegians or Swedes shall furnish a competent teacher or teachers in their respective languages, we recommend that the Executive Committee ampley them as teachers,

Third—That we recommend the appropriation of \$500 for the ensuing year, to be equally divided among the Norwegians and Swedes, toward the support of said teachers.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Hoag, from the Committee on the Preparatory School, presented the following report:

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the Preparatory School, beg leave to report that they have considered the subject somewhat briefly. This Department, we consider, should be nurtured by the University to the extent of its ability. It is within a few years when the students in the College Department working order marks the time when the classes in the College Department, years to more as a first, as any similar number that have ever presented themselves for admittance to any college in the country.

Under this statement of facts we feel sure that the expenses of this department as well prepared to enter the Freshman class, we make free to safirm, as any similar number that have ever presented themselves for ad

The report was accepted and adopted. The report was accepted and acopted.

CONFERENCE PROBLEMS.

President Fowler then read the report of the
Faculty, recommending that the following degrees be conferred by the Board upon the persons named, all of them being conferred in

Frank M. Boatty, Rockford, Henry S. Boutell, Evanston; Alex D. Brainard, Fontenelle, Neb.; Joseph M. Hawks, Bath, Me.; Richard G. Hobbs, Rollo, Mo.; Matthew S. Kaufman, Docatur; William M. Knox, Evanston; Martin O. Lewis, Chicage; Eli McClish, Watseka; William L. Martin, Chicage; William O. Melvans, Evanston; John W. Richards, Darien Centre, N. Y.; William B. Robinson, Buffalo, N. Y.; Andrew T. Scott, Venhet Chi. Robinson, Buffalo, N. Y.; Andrew T. Scott, Youbet, Cal.; William J. Scott, Evanston; George H. Smith, Detroit; James Trewartha, Hazel Green, Wis.; Oscar W. Willits, Detroit; Melville C. Wire, Evanston; and Thomas Zeigler, Lower Marion, Pa.

BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Charles Leach, Creston; William L. McGarry, Mt. Vernon; and Sarah Rebecca Boland, Freeport.

Charles Leach, Creston; William L. McGarry, Mt. Vernon; and Sarah Rebecca Boland, Free-port.

David W. Casseday, Evanston; Charles T. Drake, Evanston; William C. Estes, Bay View, Wis.; Oscar L. Gibbs, Evanston; and DeForst M. Hyde, Appleton, Wis.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (IN ENGINEERING).

Glibert M. Simmons, Kenoslia.

BACHELOR OF LAW.

Frederick S. Baird, Warren; Ingolf K. Boyeson, Chicago; William J. Campbell, Chicago; Richard W. Clifford, Galcago; Edwin G. Greenman, Jr., Pana; Frank J. Loesch, Chicago; Thaddeus M. McNamara, Chicago; William Michrist, Galva; William H. Pettee, Penn Township, Ill.; Miles E. Sanborn, Pole; James A. Warren, Winchester; Lewis D. Webster, Chicago; James W. Williams, Nebraska City, Neb.; and James K. Wilson, chicago.

[Under a recent rule of the Suprema Court, graduates of the College of Law who have taken a two years' course are admitted to the Bar without further examination.]

Doctors of Medicago; Horace H. Briggs, Evanston; J. Bigelow, Chicago; Horace H. Briggs, Evanston; J. Henry Brooks, Dixon; Hermon R. Bulson, Bloomingdale; X. Chapman, Raymond; William C. Dele, McLeansboro; George M. Emrick, M. D., Practitioner; Noble F. Felker, Amboy; William G. Halla, McLeansboro; John G. Hallan, Perry, Kan.; Edward B. Howell, Chicago; James I. Hale, Anna, Union County; Wilford F. Hall, McLeansboro; John G. Hallan, Perry, Kan.; Edward B. Howell, Aurora; William Hausman, Ashford, Wa; Frederick Laws, Chicago; James M. McClashaban, Monmouth; Edwon C. Miller; John H. Mitchell, Corinth; Wilmot E. Ransom, Roscoe; F. Richardson; Chicago; James M. McClashan, Monmouth; Edwon C. Miller; John H. Mitchell, Corinth; Wilmot E. Ransom, Roscoe; F. Richardson; Chicago; James J. Tucker, A. M., M. D., Chicago; Dallis M. Wick, Chicago; John S. M. Balleri B. Senford H. Montarison, Chicago; John S. D. Roscoll, Edwin R. Sehrader, George L. Yaple, and H. W. Woodraff, of the class of 1871.

The roport was accepted and unanimously adopted.

Tyappron was confirmed by the Board,

The report was accepted and unanimously adopted.

SYANSTON WATER-WORKS.

The action of the Executive Committee, in donating a site for the water-works to the Village of Evacation was confirmed by the Board, it being especially stipulated that the riparian rights of the University were included in the donation.

RECESS.

The further report expected from the Committee on the Woman's College had been made the order of business at 11 o'clock. The Committee was in session during the morning, but did not make their appearance, and at noon the Board adjourned till 2 o'clock, after passing a motion allowing the Advisory committee of the Board of Trustees of the Woman's College to participate in the debate.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Board reassembled as 2:30 o'clock, there

being a noticeable increase in the number of vis-itors present, a goodly sprinkling of whom were ladies.

The Financial Agent was instructed to provide hitching-posts on the campus, and to protect the trees from the ravages of horses that may be hitched to them.

hitched to them.

PRINCIPAL OF PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Fowler proposed the appointment of Prof.

H. F. Fisk as Principal of the Preparatory Department, at last year's salary. He was elected.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

Mr. Judson presented the following resolution, which aligited considerable discussion, as it brought up the subject of conferences being represented in the Brant:

Wexers, Various changes have occurred in the relation of several annual conferences in the Morthwest to the Northwestern University, some having for several years neglected to elect Trustees, thus producing uncertainty in regard to the constitution of the Board of Trustees; therefore,

Resolved, That the Secresary of this Board take measures to ascertain officially from the several annual conferences new or, heretofore represented in the Board of Trustees, their wishes and their action upon this subject.

The resolution having been availatined as here.

source of relates, their wasses and their school upon his subject.

The resolution having been explained as being intended simply to accretain what conferences and maintained their formal connections with the institution, it was adopted.

Institution, it was adopted.

THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE.

The long-looked-for report of the Committee on the Woman's College was then presented, Mr. Quest having finally put in his appearance. He read the document, which is herewith given in full:

the University, which question is suggested for present consideration by the resignation of the Dean of the Woman's College, that the system of co-education is new to the Trustees of the University, and new, as well, in the University form, to the Faculty and the Dean of the Woman's College, and it is not surprising that there should have been a difference of views with the different members of the Faculty as to the proper rules required in the circumstances.

That the existing rules were not the exact views of any particular member of the Faculty, and not precisely what any single one would have suggested; that they were in the nature of a compromise of different views, seems true. There is no doubt that the Dean of the Woman's College supposed that in the formal union of the Woman's College was reserved to itself, and was not to be exercised by the Faculty of the University, and requisitions for the Woman's College was reserved to itself, and was not to be exercised by the Faculty of the University, That, subsequently, she cordially united with the

College with the University all authority to make rules and regulations for the Woman's College was reserved to itself, and was not to be exercised by the Faculty of the University.

That, subsequently, she cordially united with the President in framing rules that, after much public and private discussion, were regarded as defective, and in this view she was understood by a majority of the Faculty to concur. That, at a later period, when public discussion had seased with reference to the rules, the Faculty of the University took up and fully considered the question; that, in this discussion, the Dasa of the Woman's College was not in full accord in the general principles of government for young women with the Faculty, or a majority of them; but it was understood that in the main all parties assented to the rules, as adopted, though in some points they were not entirely satisfactory to the Dean of the Woman's College. Distinct provisions were made by the Faculty that: "The Dean of the Woman's College shall from time to time report to this Faculty upon the success of the rules adopted by the Faculty."

That the Dean of the Woman's College was greatly solicitous for the welfare and successful administration of the Woman's College and successful administration of the Woman's College made not the Woman's College made no request to the Faculty of the University were equally surious for the successful administration of the Woman's College, and even ready and willing to render any ald that they regarded the rules adopted as an experiment.

That the Dean of the Woman's College made no request to the Faculty of the University for additional rules seems to be conceded. That she did not may be explained by the fact that she did not wish, with too great haste, to pronounce the existing rules insufficient, or by the considerations should be altrinated from the subject.

The Committee believe that the Executive Committee of the University made arrangements without consulting the Dean of the Woman's College, and that it has a

CRAST GOODRES,
EMILY HUNTINGDON MILLER,
R. F. QUEAU.

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE,
Mrs. A. H. Hoge, of the Advisory Committee
of the Woman's College, opened the ball upon
this interesting occasion. She stated that the
Committee had held a meeting in the afternoon,
at which the following resolution was adopted:
In the opinion of the Advisory Committee of the
Woman's College, the rules of the Woman's College, as present existing are insufficient to insure its mathatetory management, no matter in whose hands they may
be placed.

Mrs. ANDREW J. BROWN,

dier in whose hands they ma Mas, Andraw J. Brown, Mas, A. H. Hoor, Mas, I. R. Hiff, Mas, J. H. Kedzir, Mas, J. A. Prasson,

MRS. J. H. KEDZIE,
MRS. J. A. PRASSON.

MRS. J. A. PRASSON.

MRS. J. A. PRASSON.

MRS. J. A. PRASSON.

STATE HOOR.

Stated that she stood before the Board as a woman and a grandmother, and the resolution presented was the unanimous decision of the Committee. She read some of the rules under which the College had been governed, and commented on them somewhat soverely.

THE REPORT ACCEPTED.

Judge Goodrigh moved that the report of the Committee be accepted. Seconded.

MRS. WILLARD

COMMENDED TO THE COMMITTEE COLLEGE OF LITERAL SECONDER OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

replied by etsting that women were more competent to fix the social rules of the Woman's College than the wisest Faculty of men in the country.

petent to fix the social rules of the Woman's College than the wiscet Faculty of men in the country.

ADVICE.

Judge Bradwell saked if the Advisory Committee had ever given the Faculty the benefit of their views.

Ars. Hoge replied that they had, whereupon Mr. Queal asked if they had made their suggestions until two nights previously. Mrs. Hoge stated that they had not.

Judge Bradwell saked if they had made their suggestions until two nights previously. Mrs. Hoge stated that they had not.

Judge Goodhild the State of the Woman's College, nor the Faculty, knew exactly what rules were demanded, from lack of experience in dealing with an experiment. His objection to the amendment was that either the Faculty should be turned out as incompetent, or allow them to make the rules for the government of the students. The Board can advise the Faculty, but caunci instruct them, and thins claim to knew more than they do, without condemning them as incompetent. Personally, he objected to some of the rules, but he could not think that the Faculty, who are wrapped up in the University, and whose reputations are dependent upon the results of their government, will not do all in their power to make just rules. If the Faculty have failed to secure the and aimed at by the rules, the Board cannot consider them as incompetent. They may have made mistakes, but this might have been the actual they had never had anything referred to them, and that their status had never been fixed. It was not until recently that they had discovered their line of business.

Mrs. Willard addressed the Board in support of the amendment offered by her, and explaining the reasons why size considered the change necessary.

Mr. Quest called on Prof. Marcy to respond to the

ing the reasons why she considered the change necessary.

Mr. Quest called on Prof. Marcy to respond to the

IMPRACHARY OF THE FACULTY.

Prof. Marcy responded, being called for. He was, he said, for sixteen years one of the Faculty of Wilbraham Academy in Massachusetts, and for some time he had charge of the administration of the taws. From this experience, and that gained in the University, he wished to speak. The institution was not so destitute of rules as had been represented. There are two classes of students. Those who have attained sufficient maturity to be prepared to enter college, are supposed to be fitted to be trusted somewhat. Those in the Preparatory Department are governed more structly. Prof. Marcy stated that he wished to

was granted the privileg Board, and responded. See the controvert any of by the members of the Fat to the rules were directed ing to the girls in the Pre-In refutation of any critical her administration during Description of the

was next called for. He though a faculty) were nearly on the night were not tied to any inflexible policeling their way.

MR. J. V. PARWELL STATES OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP

Crowds at the H

stated that everything ought to be lovely what had been said. Whatever his attached by any one to Miss Willard a stached by any one to Miss Willard a stached by any one to Miss Willard a removed by the remarks of the President Advisory Committee have stated that they not until now been awars of their duty, and the Faculty have expressed for the fact, and the Faculty have expressed for any further around the circle.

MES. A. J. RROWS stated that she had never found the University of any further around the circle.

MES. A. J. RROWS stated that she had never found the University that he had never found the University that has been the case. The point of the whole trouble present the community considered it necessary that Dean of the Woman's College should hive another community than has been the case.

The report of the Committee on the Wom College, which had been accepted, we structed to salect a Dean for the Woman's tructed to salect a Dean for the Woman's fraction. On motion, the Executive Committee to the Woman's fraction, a committee, condition of Frake, J. G. Hamilton, and H. S. Torle, we pointed to revise and rewrite the bridge whenever a meeting of the Bard.

The Secretary was instructed to said note the Advisory Committee of the Woman's lege whenever a meeting of the Executive United Was Called.

ADJOURNEEST.

The Board then adjourned size die, or the Committee was called.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL The anniversary exercises of the Prep Department of the Northwestern Univer-curred at the Pirst Methodist Church, Ev Tuesday evening. From the graduating-of-fifty in number, twelve members were saled to appear in public on the occasion.

A Sound Mind in a Sound Body—G. It man, Bath, N. Y. A Military Education: Its Advantage Ducat, Evanston, Ill. The Rugby School—Jesde E. Phalip. Classical Course—Anns E. Freez, Albery, III.

Who Wins?—George M. Bassett, Abingdon III.
Music.
Deus Vult—Carrie M. Wychoff, Evansics, III.
Charles Dickens—Maria S. Bergh, Calcage, III.
Character—Frank N. Trany, Townsend, J. Y.
Music.

The Perfect Law of Liberty John T. Monticello, Ill.
The Pendulum of Reform—Inshel B. Web, Lil.
Island, O.
Pain Is No Evil—Ida Stnart, Kingston.
Music,
Renediction.
THE MUSIC
included songs by Miss Anna D. Levi
Chicago, which were snoored, and Miss Ev
Mattison, of Evanston, and others. At the close of the exercises Prof. Fix we presented with four handsomely-bound related of Chambers' Encyclopedia, by the class,

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

THISTIPTE ANNAUL COMMENCE TEST TO Special Dispute to The Chrone Tribuna.
Ann Arbon Mich., June 24.—The thirties. ANN ARBOS Mich., June 24.—The thrish and Commancement exercises of the Dement of Literature, Science, and Art, of Engal University, took place at 10 o'clock to They were held in the new University fall, ing the first commencement exercises of the Department ever held there, and in spite of extremely warm weather, were very largest tended. The exercises were opened with mine by Bishop's Opera-House band, of Delina in lowed by prayer by President Angell.

Fifteen graduates, of whom three were last the day was on

THE REFUELD OF STAIS.

by Lyman D. Follett, of Typeland. He mationed as the difficulties which oppose a through reformation of politics in Steam, gayer, sence of pairiotism, a diseased and commisch of principle among those in authority, at totally false ideas of Republicanism, which der a republican form of government unota. This was followed by a well-written and may delivered oration on

by Charles Henry May, of Columbus, Onleand the origin of satirie was for the purpose correction. Ones, the shafts of ridicals of hit when the arrows of reason fell harmies, a stair should be used judiciously in under the productive of good.

THE SELF-RESULATION OF IMPLEMENT OF THE SELF-RESULATION OF IMPLEMENT OF STAIR Wealth was not necessarily a crime—part of the care of the purpose correction. Ones, the shafts of ridicals of hit when the arrows of reason fell harmies, it is a subject of the next oration by first continuous of the satire should be used judiciously in under the productive of good.

THE SELF-RESULATION OF IMPLEMENT OF OF

was treated in a clear manner by D. E. st. thews, of Ypsilanti. He spoke of the great the civil and ecclesiastical powers in Prusia. The laws which had been exacted were a whole, political, and were meant to instruction the course where the course were a support of the Church with the semilar supremove of the Church

The laws which had been specied you whole, political, and were meant to interest only with the secular supremacy of the Church Frank A. Carle, of East Troy, Win., gave the dience some practical and timely theoghts of THE DEMMARIANG DYLURIOR OF AN EXPENSION OF SECULAR STORMS OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONT

GAUDEA

The Corner -Laid at I

History of the Ch Office and Ch

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Master

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THE PROI

Whatever drawbacks me went of yesterday in this a attributed to the power or day. The sun was tributed to the region of the gentle northwestoric wind and made exustence andura. There was little blowing much appreciated by those Chicago sand-storms on a

to pious chronicles, a Europe and in Ame to kindle their beltane fire glare from hill to hill, for fore the light of Christian ancient world and bareired

this "gloomy pugilist wallington and "the terloo. Therefore, Jun more e-pecially when we n 17, 1776, our grandfathers flame to the British at it

fame to the British at it.
Hill, and laid a bloody for independence.

THE CELEBRATICH Was, however, not design momories, "fifee rang shand, in the procession was there was much of the glaliarity, noise, dust, sweat, sense, and chaoe which "glorious war" in the cago had on her "shin flaunted her new ribbons of the cago had on her "shin flaunted her new ribbons of the cago had on her "shin flaunted her new ribbons of the stars at and the far off sun it thoroughfares, like the quoise, and surrounded American flag, when he banner in the world, valuable as an orname But, before going furth serve a time-honored cus nonceroing the organizing the organization or the organization organization or the organization or the organization or the organization organization or the organization

by the letter of Chief A Order of Masona, which ished at the tire. The Arrangements was apposame mouth and the S ganized on the 19th, the the General Committee mance Committee me April 22, and devise for carrying out the worthy of the occasion a Chicago. The programs on the 3d of May, and were published June 12, shall of the respective dison were held June 16, documents in connectiprinted on June 16. The was published Sunday meetings of the severa June 28 and yesterday, labors terminated. Order of Masons, while lished at the time. T

A PAGE OF About forty years ago was kept in a smallower end of Lake street lower end of Lake street variety of goods were tempt at private letter-boot-legs nailed up age the claimants. When the claimants. When the claimants. When the claimants if the claimants of the claimants of the claimants of the claimants of the claimants. When the claimants of the claimants. When the claimants of the claimants o

sett, Abingdon, Ill.

cyclopedia, by the class,

AUL COMMENCEMENT EXPACIENTS.

atch to The Chargo Pribuse.

ch., June 24.—The thirtieth anment exercises of the Departre, Science, and Art. of Michltook place at 10 o'clock to-day,
in the new University Hall, bemencement exercises of the
held there, and, in spite of the
weather, were very largely alrecises were opened with music
a-House band, of Detroit folby President Angell.

tes, of whom three were ladies,
to speak. The first oration of

to speak. The first oration of REFUELIC OF SPAIN. He meniculties which oppose a thorof politics in Spain, gayety, abist, a diseased and corrept of thought and consciences, among those in authority, and of Republicanism, which repform of government utopian, and by a well-written and finely-ba

May, of Columbus, Ont. He saire was for the purpose of the abrit of rideuls often to fee and of reason fell harmless, but used judiciously in order to be seed judiciously in order to be seed and of reason fell harmless, but used judiciously in order to be seed judiciously a crime—penury islation could not control the the most self-supporting; he most rapidly developed the seed judiciously in order official regulation could not control the tare most rapidly developed the seed judiciously in order official regulation or the let-alone policy is

on, of Jackson, spoke on MA AND THE NOVEL.

In the drama to the novel of event in the history of it was a significant fact that ish drama was comic, hence rally followed the novel, the as to correct abuse and correct abuse are correct abuse and correct abuse and correct abuse are correct abuse and correct abuse are correct abuse and correct abuse are correct abuse and correct abuse and correct abuse and correct abuse and correct abuse are correct abuse and correct abuse are correct abuse and correct abuse and correct abuse are correct abuse are correct abuse and correct abuse are correct abuse are correct abuse are correct abuse are correct abuse and correct abuse are correct abuse are correct abuse and correct abuse are correct abuse are correct abuse and correct abuse are correct abuse are correct abuse are correct abuse are correct abuse and correct abuse are correct abuse and correct abuse are correct abuse and correct abuse are correct abuse are correct abuse are correct abuse are correct abuse and correct abuse are c

be kept them from the these of the contest between lastical powers in Prussia de been spaced were as a dwere meant to interfere supremey of the Church act Troy, Wis., gave the shand timely thoughts on INFLUENCE OF AN INFLUENCE OF AN INFLUENCE OF A STATE CUBRENCY, full influences of a fluctuablis morals. The connecwas vital. The sudden and speculative enterprises regratal. Public examples of the connecwas vital. The sudden and speculative enterprises regratal. Public examples of the connecwas vital. The sudden and speculative enterprises regratal. Public examples of the connecwas vital the sudden and the making the connecwas vital the sudden and the connecwastic the connecwastic the connecwastic that the connecwastic t

GAUDEAMUS. the Corner - Stone Is

Laid at Last.

History of the Chicago Post-Office and Custom-House.

pestruction of the Old Building-The New Site.

How It Was Procured and What It Cost.

Description of the New Structure-Work Already Done.

Yesterday's Grand Procession and Its Line of March.

The Decorations and the Crowd.

Cathering at the Custom-House Site-Pickpocket Diversions.

The Stone Laid with Masonic Ceremo-

nies---Oration by Grand

Master Hawley.

Crowds at the Hotels--Scenes on

Accidents--The Anti-Masons.

Whatever drawbacks may have been to the

to pious chronicles, and is generally known, in Europe and in America, as midsummer day. On the eve of that day, pagan worshipers used to kindle their beltane fires, sprending their ruddy glare from hill to hill, for hundreds of miles, before the light of Christianity dawned upon the ancient world and baptized heathen usages with Christian names. In Ireland, to the present day,

why the custom exists at all.

THE MONTH OF JUNE

Is good for anniversaries. The late Napoleon Bouaparte used to make it red-hot. It was on the 14th of June, 1800, that he made his fortune secure for a dozen years by thrashing like Austriane at Marcugo. On June 14, 1807, he dished up Benningsen and his itsusians at Friedland. The same day, in 1815, he passed the Rambre and stormed Charleroi; on the 16th he punished old Blucher at Ligny, and, on the 18th, this "gloomy pugilist of war" got pulverized by Wellington and "the drunken hussar" as Wasterloo. Therefore, June is a millustrious reparts.

The price of Dearborn street building.

THE OLD CHICAGO FOST-OFFICE AND OUSTON.

THE OLD CHICAGO FOST-OFFICE AND OUSTON.

The sound buildings, it was devastated, if not annihilated, in the general havoe of Oct. 3, 1871.

The remains of this structure still stand on the northwest corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets. Despite the boast that had been made of its fire-proof qualities, the building was found fatally wanting in the grand furnace blast so often referred to. The solid walls cracked, and all but crumbled; the iron roof collepsed, for the most part, and the vanned vaults refused to perform their dny in protecting the treasure there mobilized.

Therefore Therefore Supplies the Dearborn street building.

THE OLD CHICAGO FOST-OFFICE AND OUSSION.

The Solid Wall Children of the Child Parket and Less noted buildings, it was devastated, if not annihilated, in the general havoe of Oct. 3, 1871.

The remains of this structure still stand on the northwest corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets. Despite the boast that had been made of its fire-proof qualities, the building was found fatally wanting in the grand furnace blast so often referred to.

The solid walls cracked, and all but crumbled; the iron roof collepsed, for the most part, and the droublen laws and the dearborn streets. Despite the boast that had been made of its fire-proof qualities, the building was found fatally wanting in the grand furnace blast so often re

William Flood.

APPRAISER'S STORE.

The employes here are: Appraiser, Charles H. Ham: Examiner, George C. Merrill; Assistant Examiner, H. S. Theeler; Clerk, Alexander W. McClure; Opec., and Packers, James McCormick, Barney McCormick; Messangers, Otto Folz, George Prince; Janitors, George Peters, James Cineff; Watchman, James Plummier, James Cineff; Watchman, James Plummier, Steamboat-Inspectors: John P. Farrar, John B. Werner.

Steamboat-Inspectors: John P. Farrar, John B. Werner.

INTERNAL-REVENUS DEPARTMENT.

Supervisor, D. W. W. Munn, Cairo, Ill.; Agent, the Rev. E. T. Bridges; Collector, the Hon. A. S. Irwin; Chief Deputy, I. F. Hoyt: Cashier, Frank H. Battersail; Chief of Division Deputies, William Minty, E. B. Winchester, M. S. James M. Mann, Philip E. Cochrane; Division Deputies, George Dunlap, A. St. John Campbell, L. W. McCaskey, Homer A. Plimpton; United States Gaugers, M. P. Beecker, F. O'Connor, B. M. Callendar, M. V. Hall, A. T. Hinkley, R. Kennicott, George Kennicott, Theodore Lichtenhein, Adolph Mueller, B. Miller, H. C. Marshall, Lorenz Mattern, George F. Robinson, Isaac Rutethauser, Owen Stuart, J. G. Savage, D. L. Taylor, C. R. Vandercrook, Rudolph Vocke, A. Waterman, Perry A. Wattles, J. H. Hildreth, Cammillus Cox, B. H. Watson, John W. Hood, James E. Miller, H. C. McMullen; United States Storekeepers, Herman Becker, M. Battershall, Jr., Louis Berger, Louis Ebersold, A. H. Hoge, N. Gatzert, J. S. Forsyth, Joseph Rudolph, James Miller, Joseph Lehner, Charles Moppa, E. mattern, G. H. Mueiler, Augustus Newhaus, C. W. Poole, G. D. Pholps, J. A. Sedgwick, Theodore Schrickel, C. E. Vergho, W. E. Waite.

Marshal, B. B. Campbell; Deputies, L. O.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Marshal, B. B. Campbell; Deputies, L. O. Gilman, A. C. Campbell, J. R. Buel; J. N. Buck; Bailiff, N. J. Adams; Crier U. S. Court, H. B. Ruger; Jannor, Adam Carey.

The foregoing departments employ, all told, about 150 men. THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT

about 150 men.

THE FOST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT
employs, including clerks, carriers, etc., some 400
hands, male and female. The following are the
present officers in this city: Postmaster, John
McArthur; Assistant Postmaster, C. S. Squires;
Secretary, W. E. Patten, Superintendent of
Mails, Haurice J. McGrath; Superintendent of
Carriers, John M. Hoffard; Superintendent of
General Delivery, P. M. Clowry; Superintendent
Money-Order Department, J. W. Gregg; Superintendent Registry Department, W. D. Rawlins,
Cashier, John McArthur, Jr.; Accountant,
James E. Brady; Special Agents, U. R. Hawley,
J. S. Ewell; Superintendent Railway Mail Service, J. E. White; Chief Clerk Railway Mail
Service, W. P. Campbell.

To give the reader's slight idea of the magnitude of this office, the following statistics are
published. They are official, and may be relied
upon as entirely correct: The number of lamppost boxes how in use is 405; the number of
mail letters delivered in 1873, 14,715,135; the

To give the reader a slight idea of the magnitude of this office, the following statistics are published. They are official, and may be relied upon as entirely correct: The number of lamposat boxes how in use is 405; the number of mail letters delivered in 1873, 13,715,135; the number of city letters delivered in 1873, 2,512,587,587; the number of newspapers delivered in 1873, 2,953,523; the number of letters collected by carriers in 1873, 19,362,507; the number of newspapers collected in the same year, 2,779,438. Total revenue from city matters collected and deposited in the Chicago office for delivery in the city in 1872, about \$54,758,72.

The people of Chicago need not be ashamed of their office. It is now acknowledged by the Post-Office Department at Washington to be the largest office in the country, viewed simply as a distributing office. Otherwise, in everything eise, with the exception of the carrier service, it ranks next to New York. Philadelphia's letter-carrier service is on a larger scale, but Chicago is far shead of such places as Biston, St. Louis, Baltimore, and Continuati. Compared with Chicago, these offices are second-class. The business of the registry, the postage-tamp, the money-order, and the foreign departments of this office are immense. It is a fact creditable to our national intelligence, that no less than 4,000 sacks, or 250 tons, of newspapers alone pass through this office and are distributed each week. As each sack coursins an average of 400 papers, it will be seen that the total number distributed bere weekly reaches the enormous sum of 1,000,000. As for the letters, the number distributed monthly are far up in the millions.

The Judges of the United States Circuit and District Courts are the Hon. Thomas Drummond, and the Hon. H. W. Blodgett. The Courts employ, as Clerks, Bailiffs, and unhere; acount twenty-live men.

Section 1997 (1997) in the property of the pro

thing to do was to proceed with the condemnation of

THE RIGHLOW BLOCK,
all petitioners to pay their own costs. Accordingly, the Commissioners set to work at once,
and, after working hard for several munths, succeeded in completing the business, the owers of
the Bigelow Elock having voluntarily agreed to
pay all costs in the petition proceedings. This
purchase, or condemnation, caused a good deal of
murmuring among persons interested in the sale
of the other blooks, and the Common Council
manifested a disposition to throw obstacles in
the way of the consummation of the investment.
Some 12,000 feet of Quincy street, which ran
east and west through the centre of the block
had to be vacated before building could be commenced. A vacation ordinance, presented by
the Board of Public Works at the suggestion of
a special committee, found tittle favor among a
majority of the Aldermen. The laster would
only pass the ordinance on condition that the
United States surrendered to the City of Chicago the old Post-Office size, in list of the ground
sought to be vacated.

These terms were considered too hard by the
Commissioners, but the Aldermen remained inevorable, and for weaks kept up a bitter fight
over, the proposition. No don't the wrangle
would have been prolonged, if not intensinable,
had not

over the proposition. No doubt the wrangle would have been prolonged, if not intensinable, had not

THE LEGISLATURE

stepped in, and, early in March, 1872, passed a bill whereby that portion of Quincy street widehpassed through the Bigslow Block, was ended to the United States by the State of Illinois. This was severing the Gordean knot in a very clever manner, and the unwarrantable quarral in the Council was happily closed, for Gor. Palmer very promptly signed the bill. The measure in the Assembly was immediately followed by an additional Congressional appropriation of \$500,000, making the entire amount of the sub sidy for the purchase of the site, the condemnation expenses, and active commencement of work, \$2,500,000.

TAYING CLAIMS.

The Commissioners then turned their stention to the claims of the different owner, and the Hon. Norman B. Judd. Collector of Onstoms, was empowered to pay the purchase money to the parties properly entitled hereto, to the amount agreed upon. The channets were very numerous, and great difficulty as experienced in getting at safe fittles. The Reglow heirs were infants, and owned about \$267,000 as, their share furthe ground, so the District Attorney had to proceed with great caution, so that their interests, as well as those of the Government, might be protected. The other claimants were legion, but, by patient investigation, verything was impuly settled, and, in the month of August, 1872, the last installment was pair, and the quis-clein deeds placed in the custody of the United States Courts.

THE PLANS FOR THE NEW SULLDING were prepared by the Government Architec, Mr. A. B. Mullett, and were fully discussed to the commission of the newspapers at that period. Since then three plans have been considerably modified, but, beyond the mere general plan of the building, Mr. Mullett has not revealed what detailed disposition is to be made of the several apartments and offices of the mammoth true time. The reason assigned for this is that, were the selection of court-rooms, difficults as

shult be designated for any patieular use until
the building is ready for occupancy.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION
for the United States, Col. C. Rankin, a
veteran in the art of public building, arrived
here from Washington Sept. 10, 1872, and, on
the day succeeding, he inaugurated active measures by taking the first shovelful!" of soil suit
of the Bigelow Block to prepare the foundation
of the new Custom-House and Post-Office. The
entire fell was consumed in preparing the site
for building in the spring. A stockade was
erected all sround the square, so that the wirkmen might not be intruded upon and interrupted
by idlers and busybodies. The winter of 1872
closed in very suddenly and severely, and can
pelled the suspension of active measures on the
18th day of November. 1872, sixty days after
ground was first broken.

Work was enemorically resulted
on the 7th of May, 1873, and was pushed with
vigor until the 18th of November of the same
year, when operations upon the stone work was
suspended for the season. Up to the last mentioned date the entire working time upon the
building was only nine months, and it is no exaggeration to state that there never has been
so much labor accomplished within so brief a
space, as reference to the subjoined facts will
prove.

THE EURIDING.

The building measures on the ground 344 feet by 240 feet, and is placed equi unstant from the surrounding streets. The approaches will be from each of the four streets, the entrance to the courts, the customs, and the Sub-Treasury the courts, the customs, and the Sub-Treasury being by grand stairways opening from Adams and Jackson streets. The Post-Office General Delivery will be situated on Danborn street, as

ried up on bold and vigorously outlined brackets, that spring from the corner quoins and the square columns. A highly-ornamented parapet or balustrade at its outer edge is a somewhat original feature of the cornice. The pedestals are richly caved in bold relief, and the panels between are carried through solid, and the molding of this cornice is highly eurished, as are also the brackets which support it. Above the main cornies

THE ATTIC STORY

arises and is surmounted by a steep, sloping roof, which gives all the effect that is recurred by the Mansard treatment. From the centre projections on each of the four fronts of the building rise twin towers, which are constructed entirely of stone, those on Clark and Dearborn streets being 177 feet in height, and those on Adams and Jackson 138 feet. The end projections on Clark and Dearborn streets are gabled to conform to the shape of the roof, and the sky line is grandly and boldly broken by the towers, ventilating shaffs, and other projections. The roof will be covered with siste, and the windows will contain large sheets of plate glass.

The following is about

THE ANOUNT OF MATERIAL.

used, thus far, in the construction of the building, now in course of erection:

Cast from the second of the conformation of the building, now in course of erection:

Cast from the second of the construction of the building, now in course of erection:

Cast from the second of the construction of the building ton, its.

Limstone fortings, cubic ft. 42, 206

Bitem Yista stone, cubic ft. 10, 519

There were other details of not so much im

THE PROCESSION. At about half-past 10 o'clock the procession moved from the corner of Lake street, and pro-ceeded southward on Wabash avenue in the fol-

Gen. James W. Forsyta, Chief Marshai,
Gen. Joseph Stockton, Gen. A. C. McChrg. Col. H.
Jackson, Gol. Lockwood, C. H. Ghilespie, Mr.
Bryan Lathrop, Mr. Ed. Norton, Assistant Marshals,
United States Arsenal Band, of St. Louis, 22 pieces,
Grand Marshal of Masonic Division, Gen. A. C. Du-

cat and Aids—Maj. Gee. Mason, Mr. L. J. Goge, N. G. Iglehart.
Page's Exposition Band. 16 pleces.
Oriental Sovereign Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32d, 65 in number, T. T. Guzzey, Commander-in-Chief, as escort to the Officers of the Supreme Councils. A. & A. Rite, U. S. A., in carriages (double file).
Ticting Consistories, A. & A. Rite.
Second Section.
D. A. Cashman, Assistant Grand Marshal; J. H. Huyck, Aid.
Fifty carriages in double file; containing United States officials, litinois and other State authorities, Citizens' Committee, city and county officials, and officers of the Produce Exchange, in a large furniture

Citizens' Committee, dity and county
officials, and officers of the
Board of Trade.

Officers of the Produce Exchange, in a large furniture
vell.

Third Section,
Band.

A. M. Bennett, Assistant Grand Marshal; J. B. Gevin,
Aid.
Joliet Commandery, N. 6. K. T., Horris, Ill.
Blaney Commandery, N. 6. K. T., Worris, Ill.
Wankegan Commandery, N. 6. E. T., Sycamore, Ill.
Calvary Commandery, N. 6. E. T., Sycamore, Ill.
Sycamore Commandery, N. 6. E. T., Sycamore, Ill.
Esporte Commandery, K. T., Indiana.
Fourth Section.

E. P. Tobey, Assistant Grand Marshal; N. J. Messenger, Aid.
Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., J. H. Witbeck,
Commander, as execut to the Grand Encampment
K. T. of U. S. A., and the Grand Commandery
K. T. of U. S. A., and the Grand Commandery
K. T. of U. S. A., and the Grand Commandery
Fith Section.

Joseph H. Dixon, Assistant Grand Marshal; T. R.
Grout, Aid.
Ottaws Commandery, No. 19, K. T., J. T. Nash, Commander, as secore to the officers of the General
Grand Chapter R. A. M. Unites States, and
those of the Grand Chapter R. A. M., Illinois, with officers of other Grand
Chapters in carriages.
Washington Chapter, No. 3, Cheago; Joiet Chapter,
No. 67, Johet: New Rutland
Sixth Section.
Great Western Light Guard Band.
W. A. Stavens, Assistant Grand Marshal; T. S. Allen,
Apollo Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templer, Chicago,
E. B. Myers, Commander, as the immediate
escort of the M. W. Grand Lodge
of the State of Illinois.
Officers of the Grand Lodge A. F. and A. Masons of
Commandery of the Grand Lodge A. F. and A. Masons of

Apolio Commundery, No. 1, Enights Templas, Chicago, E. B. Myers, Commander, as the Immediate second of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Hillinois, Chicago, Officers of the Grand Lodge A. F. and A. Masons of the State of Hillinois, and Officers of Grand Lodges of other States, in carriages.

Grand Master of Hillinois, single carriage.

Seventh Section.

South Bend Silver Cornet Band.

J. A. Crawford, Assistant Grand Marshal; Frank Wells, Aid.

St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., of Chicago, Henry Turner, Commander, as escort to Lodges of A. F. and A.

Masons.

South Bend Commandery, K. T., 40 members.
One hundred members of various Masonic Lodges.

Eighth Section.

G. C. Bodwell, Assistant Grand Marshal; C. J. Franks, Aid.
Three hundred members of Masonic Lodges.

Ninia Section.

Band.

D. R. Grego, Assistant Grand Marshal; J. S. McFarland, Aid.

Four hundred members of Masonic Lodges.

Tenth Section.

Band.

D. R. Grego, Assistant Grand Marshal; George Howlson, Joseph Speigel, Aids.

Two hundred members of Chicago Lodges.

Eighth Section.

Chief Marshal J. Ward Elits and Aids.—E. D. Shull and C. B. Heffer.

Sterling City Guards, 30 strong.

Felish Koskicsko Guards, 18 strong.

Sterling City Guards, 30 strong.

Felish Roskicsko Guards, 18 strong.

Sterling City Guards, 30 strong.

Felish Roskicsko Guards, 18 strong.

Sterling City Guards, 30 strong.

Felish Roskicsko Guards, 18 strong.

Sterling City Eand.

Sterling City Eand.

Sterling City Eand.

The Independent Order of Guards of the Grand Officers of the Grand Encampment and Grand Officers of the Grand Encampment and Grand Officers of the Grand Encampment, with Fairfarchs, 50 members.

American City Lodges, 200 members.

American City Encampments, with Fairfarchs, 50 members.

American City Lodges, 200 members.

American City Encampments, about 50 members.

Various Labor-Unions, numbering about 150 me Wagon with a beautiful pyramid of live flowers.

Marshal Benjamin F. Guyton and Aids Cha Parker, George G. Bryson, W. D. Parker, Ira P. Bowns, T. D. Kent, George M. Harvey, George H. Boren, and J. S. Cooper, Band of Muse.

Assistant Marshal Charles Parker and Aids, Iwenty nine trucks with South Division school clients. Seventeen trucks with North Division school childs
[Owing to the late arrival of many of the teams at
2,000 boys were left out for want of conveyance, at
the Marshal would not parmit them to marde up for
and, as the line had been formed, and the process
inder march, it was too late to send for them. As
was, it was one of the most suchusiastic divisions
the line.]

of the Signame Councils, twee into suspense of the Signame Councils, Constanting, early and the Communication, Grand Economymont, Grand Communication, Grand Economymont, Grand Communication, and the Council Council

ON THE ROAD.

them hither and thither away up and down the stract. But these things less their interest, for the county above, that the procession was coming. At the moment, the head of the column appeared in sight, a tractious and frightened borne created a tarrible excitement at the corner of Harrison street. Having form attest loose from the boggy and jumped upon the sidewalk, it started up street in a frantic manner. People shouted and run; men, women, and children rushed pelludin every direction, not knowlong where the auger really was, but seized with contagious livra.

It am all over and the herse was caught before any damage was inflicted, but the seens, hat was apparent was exciting and amusing mough. A mass of humanity were reposing landly in a gutter, having gone down like a raid house before a breath of wind. Mothers were shrinking for their mothers. Sweethearts and overs were making assions inquiries about each other a health as if just back from a long journers. The father of the ten was again in reable, and Johndy once more felt what it was lowest thin pantalcons.

The probasion was a first was parily due, however, to the fact that the divisions were not compactly formed. The appearance on Wahash avenue in the main was interesting, but not unique. The enthusiasm was not notable, and Johndy once more felt what it was lowered, and made remarks about the bystanders with a freedom and ingenuity quite embarrassing. They varied this amusement by yelling, it takes a boy to yell. A man is hampered by convectionalities, and must went dignity as he weare his shirt—more take it off steept when he is a thome,—mus a boy! I tie surprising where a boy sloves upins noise, and when 5,000 of these screaming machines get up a chorus, as they did yesterday, they make a discoyd that nearly approaches pandemonium. Hut do not they enjoy it? When the boys got by the fire engines followed, looking yellow with jealousy that they could not screech in unison. As the procession passed the Matteson Hunes and Surdick House an imprense shout

appearance on Michigan avenue opposite. No sooner was this discovered than the crowd rushed to the latter thoroughfare.

By this time

were thoroughly worn out with the heat of the sun and the long and wearlsome tramp.

The column was to a meiting mood. A member of the Humane Society at this juncture appeared with a horse-bucket full of cold water. He was greated with silent rapture, and as he passed cupfull after cupfull to the passers by, benedictions were showered upon him. Chicago never disclosed her deficiency in drinking-fountains as it was shown yesterday.

A TOURING INCURATE OF THE COLDING TOURIST OF THE COLDING TOURISM THE COLDING TOURISM THE COLDING TOURISM THE COLDING TOURISM THE COLDING TOUR

vicinity of the Custom-House as early as 9 o'clock. Capt a Buckley, Serve, Consers, and a small army of police occupied the square, and had taken the wise precution of extending ropes along the sidewalks, so as to keep back the large crewd, which began to grow quite unmanageable as its density and the heat increased.

The gathering was quite respectable, if not quite so large as some that have been observed in this city heretofore. Whether it was the dullness of the times or the memory of the Jublies that kept them back, the popular battalions did not turn out in such strength as of old. It is true that the windows and balconies of the Lakeside and Honore buildings were growded with rightseers; it is also true that the streets around the halding were more or less blockaded with people, and that the house tops in every direction were tensuited, but, still the great, surging Chicago crowd was noticeably absent, and the house tops in every direction were tensuited, but, still the great, surging Chicago crowd was noticeably absent, and the house tops in every direction were tensuited, but, still the great, surging Chicago crowd was noticeably absent, and the factorial continues of Adams street, facing the middle of the Custom-House, but, hardly a baker; a dozen patronized him, although he reduced the admission fee from 50 to 25 cents. The stockade around the structure had not been leveled at this point, although it was torn down on Tuesday evening all along Dearborn street, to the Superinnendent's office, the place, being quarded by ropes and special constables, until the processionists arrived.

Awaiting the latter event, the populace began to

which were the only significant recipiosness.

The YENDERS of EXES AND HIGHES.

THE STEER FACASAT IS REVIEW.

THE STEER FACASAT IS REVI

appearance of the new historic boulder.

The trumpot sounded at half-past 1 for the vast assemblings to come to order.

Then THE PRINCIPAL ARCHITECT,

J. C. Raukin, Esq., stopped toward GrandMaster Hawley and said: Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Bilinois, in behalf of the National Treasury Department, and in the
mane down there with too much venet to fender it affective to contain.

In the properties of the basemane down there with too much venet to fender it affective to contain.

In the properties of the basemane and the second story, facing the
flank of the Honore limiting, was

THE GRAND MASTER

THE DESCRIPTION.

THE PRINCIPAL ARCHITECT,

Then

THE PRINCIPAL ARCHITECT,

THE MASTER ARCHITECT,

THE MASTER ARCHITECT,

THE MASTER ARCHITECT,

THE PRINCIPAL ARCHITECT,

THE MASTER ARCHITECT,

THE MASTER ARCHITECT,

THE PRINCIPAL ARCHITECT,

THE MASTER ARCHITECT,

THE CHICAGO DAL

THE CH

crand Master, your orders have been duly seconed.

Mr. Rankin then

**DVLVERED THE WORKING TOOLS*

to the Grand Master, who retained the trowel, presenting the square to Deputy Grand Master Lounsbury, the level to Senior Grand Warden Robbins, and the plumb to Junior Grand Warden Craft, I will now proceed to lav the cornerstone of this edition according to the custom of our fraternity.

The spaces between the box and stone were filled with cement, and the box was covered with the same material.

Super Blodgert

Grand Master Hawley (addressing Judge Blodgett)—On behalt of the Free and Accepted Masons of Illinois, I invite your Honor, as one of the Judges of the United States Courts, to assist in these ceremonies by spreading a portion of the coment.

Judge Blodgett came down from his seat, and, taking a knowel, spread some mortar on one corner of the base-atone.

This done, the Grand Master ordered Grand Marshal Duval to direct the craftsmen to lower the stone.

THE ODE.

While it was lowering two feet, the Apollo Club sang the first stanza of an ed., composed by Robert Morris, 711, D., P. G. M., of Kentucky, and Master of the Masonic Lodge in the City of Jerusalem.

**When the kindled wrath Of offended Heaven, Gave in smouldering smoke and flame The wealth that He had given; Though that day, in black dismay, Saw our city melt away.

Yet we hoped, "twa not in vain,—Gad would smile on maggin! Chorus: Then deeply lay the stone! Plant it firm and true!

So shall distant ages own The work this day we do!

When the stone stone topped, the Grand Honors (clapping the hands three times thrice) were given, and one gum was fred.

The stone was lowered two feet more, the Club singing

In its deep rec

Chronos: And grandly far This Brown!

That is firm and true!

Now shall distant ages own

The work this day words.

The Grand Honors were repeated, and three-

these food Master Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master The Squire Grand Master What are its moral and Master Grand Master The Squire Grand Master What are its moral and Master Deputy Grand Master The Squire of estions of the Grand Master What are fits moral work of the Grand Master High of the Control of the Master Right of the Control of the Four upper corters.]

Deputy Grand Master Mee Worshipful Grand Master Right Worshipful Grand Master Inglif Worshipful Senior warden, what is the proper unplement of your office, to that portion of the center-stone, that extend the control of the center-stone that extend the center of the center-stone of the portion of the center-stone, that the control of the center-stone that the center of the center-stone of the center-stone, and the center of the center-stone of the center-stone, and the center of the center-stone of the center-stone, and the center of the center of the center-stone, and the center of the ce

and the consideration. Have the important during the workmon, May then the consideration, May these has one say, described, not only to the consideration, May the important during the consideration of your own control of the consideration of your own control of the consideration of your own control of the consideration of your own control that is stored that the consideration of your own control that is stored thanking it to mill as a manested that the text of the third that torsed handing it to mill as a manested that the consideration of the consi

Lies that above.

Let music swell the breeze, and ring from all the treese. Sweet Freedom's song;
Let mortal longues awake;
Let all that breaths partake;
Let roots their sitence break.

This concluded, Grand Chaplain Forrester pronounced

"May the blessing of God be upon this building, whose power, and wealth, and culture this is a subject; and upon the fixe as and the people everywhere, until they shall become God's people, and His word of truth be in all hearts forever more. Amen.

The Craft—So mote it be.

MERE ENDED THE CREEKENINES.

and the audience, which gradually grew less after 2 o'clock, began dispersing rapidly. The Masons and guests left the platform and, while the last were going down the steps, a frantic-looking female rushed to the corner-stone, climbed upon it, and throwing down an armfull of Testaments. Bibles, and religious books, remarked she had something to say. No one interfered with her, as she appeared to be a monomeniac, and she began talking about a variety of things-temperance and religion receiving the most attention. Her talk made no impression upon the stranglers. Her conduct was unseemly, and her harangue out of place, and nothing could have prompted her to attempt to make a speech except vanity and the hope of getting a little chesp notoriety.

When she concluded, the police drove out of the building and block all visitors, and the foremen at once went to work to get things in readiness for the resumption of operations on the Custom-House this morning.

THE DAY AT THE HOTELS. THE DAY AT THE HOTELS.

If the festivities were to be prosperous to anybody, the hotels were naturally the first and most important beneficiaries. Given an occasion when people are to congregate, and the hotels look forward to a tramendous business. With the experiences of last year's Jubilee before them, the hotel-managers were ready to accommodate fabulous numbers of guests. Their less distinguished visitors, permanent and transient, were piled away where there was room for them. Suites of rooms were subdivided, bedsteads were placed in all sorts of out-of-the way places. A closet became a chamber on compulsion, and a dressing-

professiones of the present as honorability, we may with property have
seed one increase return to the postument of our
longer. We are flower to more moments of
the control of the property of the control of the con

on the division.

Oursage, ill., June 2, 184.6.

As the procession was passing down Dearborn elevel, probably from the suburbs and small towns lying round the city.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

The procession was rich indeed in the matter of incidents. It would be strange if this were not the case. Given a body of men and boys some two and one-half miles long, and there must necessarily be a series of unusual occurrences. Add to this a sudden increase of population among the tens of thousands, together with those residents who turned out to ficat along the tide, and there must have been thousands of unusual occurrences, many of which, or course, escaped the eye of the chronicler.

Some of these incidents were laughable; others not so. Among the latter may be resident the misadventures of South Side passands avenue, the genial business of the Course. The latter propaged by J. Will Ellis for the Executive Committee of the Course-stone celebration, and problemed in prepared by J. Will Ellis for the Executive Committee of the Course-stone celebration, and problemed in prepared by J. Will Ellis for the Executive Committee of the Course-stone celebration, and problemed in prepared by J. Will Ellis for the Executive Committee of the Course-stone celebration, and problemed in several passands of the united of the course.

self in a dilemmis. He timed down Admissived, and found the avenue, already occupied; to head off the procession, but when he made and article and a gravity to head off the procession, but when he made and article and the procession of him; then again to State and a ratiling pace over the stones to Twelfth, only to find himself once more cut off. Some of the driver found the way blocked by vehicles, and her procession, and get a chance on Allphigan arence; but in this strends which arosice Walsam a vanue from Madison to Twenty-second wars made or least the streets which erosice Walsam a vanue from Madison to Twenty-second wars made or least the streets which erosice Walsam a vanue from Madison to Twenty-second wars made or least the streets which erosice Walsam a vanue from Madison to Twenty-second wars made or least the streets which erosice Walsam a vanue from Madison to Twenty-second wars made or least the streets which erosice Walsam a vanue from Madison to Twenty-second wars made or least the streets which erosice Walsam a vanue from Madison to Twenty-second wars made or least the streets which erosice Walsam a vanue from Madison to Twenty-second wars made or least the streets which erosice was made of the avenue warne, their own was ent off. One hops alone reminded to the walsam was ent off. One hops alone reminded to the walsam was ent off. One hops alone reminded to the walsam and the parallel thoroughtars. The drivers hashed the parallel thoroughtars. The drivers hashed the reluctant steeds in the vani hops of getting allowed the fall and refuse; but still the head of the parallel thoroughtars are strend and refuse; but still the head of the parallel thoroughtars are strend and the strend the least north of them. The stage drivers hashed the reluctant steeds in the vani hops of getting allowed the strend the parallel war the strend the stre

rarious roles, from that of superior roles friend of the family with undoubted themselves and diagrat on the part of time.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN

in the best-regulated processions. Yester was no exception to the rule. On Michigan numer near. Twaits estreet, an adventurous one of this class whose cales delight is to

others, was sudeavering to example, among a number of examples death in the start when the start when the start when the start when the start is of the start when th

Dran Sin: The latter prepared by J. Wan Ellis for the Executive Committee of the Corners Stone celebration, and problemed in your columns yesterday exists that deorge Washington ellistated as Grand Master at the laying of the cornerstone of our National Capitol.

W. S. Gardinar, Grand Master of Free Masons in Massachusetts, made the same statement in speech delivered at the laying of the cornerstone of the Baston Foot Chica. In 1871. The statement appeared so extraordinary to a magnetic of the Mastional Christian Association, opposed to secret societies, that he addressed a note to litr. Gardinar requesting to be laformed what authority that statement was made. A control of the Assional Christian Association, of the cornerstone of the Capitol at Washington give at the time, in a paper published at Georgetow. This recount is problemed in full in Georgetow. This recount is problemed in full in Georgetow at the time, in a paper published at Georgetow This recount is problemed in full in Georgetow This recount is problemed in the full in the body of the Washington's Masonic title was Worshipful in Grand Master.

By referring to the order of procession, we see the Washington was placed between the Grand Master, and early words following the article from the Grand Master, and early the form of procession there is no higher choice benefits the first peace of the Grand Master, and early the form of the Grand Master, and early the



DISSOLUTION.
The firm of STEKNBOCK, DAVIS & DURGAS believed dissolved by mutual squarest, Martin Street, returing, DAVIS & DURGAS will continue be believe at 16 Fifther.

LOCAL MISCE

GENERAL N Testerday the temperature Emasse, optician, under Tai sig. was, in the shade at 7:30 Fabrenheit; 10 a. m., 31; 12

Recording Secretary, R. S. Recording Secretary, S. Waenzer.

A woman about 60 years of McLean, fell from a sun-strok & Blocki's drug-store on Clar Bandolph and Washington structured and the sun of t

Edward Myers was arrested O'Connor, and yesterday me fore Justice Boyden to answiperglary, and also that of weapons. The case was on the prisoner being held in each charge.

The suit for forefble dett Hirch against Madam Rude Van't Wond some five days of venue was taken to Justial Tuesday afternoon before was concluded at 9:30 o'clowaning a verdict for the defe Justice Boyden disposed fenders yesterday morning disorderly, \$10; John Farr resisting an officer, \$5; A. derly, \$6, and John Conklin, William H. Levy and Ch. William H. Levy and Chesharge of swindling, were the Boyden yesterday more till Friday in bonds of \$200

An incoming passenger tr Alton & St. Louis Railroad reident near the city last were thrown from the tra-open switch, and the passen Mrs. Dalton, the occupa Laundry, 122 Jefferson stree curred yesterday morning, in internally, by jumping from dow immediately after

flames.

Frank Swatsbiake, a Pols intense heat of Tuesday, his home, No. 22 Fox plustate. A physician succeed.

While Mr. James Bull was tacked to a bugsy yearerda. tached to a buggy yesterda o'clock, the animal became when at the corner of F when as the corner of sireets, ran away. The bog of Parmalee's omnibuses, thrown out and severely jujy to his home, on West Lake Fred. Travis was riding a 7 o'clock, in the vicinity of mitage road, and fell off as legs.

The quantities of lager-bidsy were immense. One ppensed 200 kegs, or 25,000 g 18,000, or 144 kegs. The is sequent thirst produced ea of lager ever known in this period.

period.

The visiting bands of must evening at their respondence of the people of the

The Right Rev. Bisho address the congregation at Chapel, 45 Third avenue, 2 day at the 8 p. m. service. day at the 8 p. m. service.

Dr. R. Ludjara, of Chies Ascture at Union Hall, Eve evening, on the life of Sam founder of homospathy.

Templar Ledge, No. 440, an election of officers for their hall, corner Washin streets, this evening. A quested to be present.

quested to be present.

The Third Presbyterian of sibning social gathering for the cling in the chapel of the Chamuse by stringed instrumers, and the control of the climate by stringed instrumers, and the control of the climate seambly rooms, to ments for their grand for their assembly rooms, to ments for their grand for their grand for their grand for their grand for the string for the champing fo

Fo the Etttor of The Chicage
Size. In an article contains
terday with reference to a
from the new Jail, you tak
as as the parties responsif
the ground that we are
building—a somewhat no
cipline which would const
Jailer also. Again, quite
that escapeedo and will co
prisons in the country, if
allowed the necessary mea
not pause to inquire into
pounce upon the architects
parties, and treat
one statement of a
namely, that the fron gua
measions called for in the
trush of which we refer yo
which can be seen at the
Commissioners. Like ma
the same character which
into the local press, we
contradiction.

positred on Wabash avenue, could not be learned, thrusa rocession near the head. A geen himself and another, a being anopered above. A self up, a carriage coming to a grain, the was removed in hurt, and more tipsy than

m was the only feller reching with an unbrella.

If make any use of it. In use of things. His commandato "shut up" whenever he he carried it over his should up, not only his comrades upperful street boys jewed

as contrary, everything smoothly and pleasantly ought to have looked heat, and above everybedy hat. But severity betoken aughty mich a fearful rethree mounted geotlemen

LIANEOUS.

the old rule, and with the seal ladies was at length acionaness. It came near sunstroke. Sunstrack at the corner of an avenue as the bompany the procession, and it is

TI-MASONS.

Dearborn Streets, Taking oner op which was in-Masonic fayoritism, and 'An auth-Masonic procession as the procession as the procession as the procession.

Committee of the Corner-published in your columns eorge Washington offici-ties laying of the corner-

apitol.

d Master of Free Masons
the same statement in a
laving of the corner
consideration of the corner
consider

ner-stone, but only EZRA A. COOK. SHOES. WISWALL & GREENE,

DEALERS IN AND Shoes.

76 State-st. 131 22d-st

de de la Cada das des

DAVIS & DUNCAR to

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

GENERAL NEWS. saterday the temperature, as observed by mass, optician, under TER TRIBUNE Buildwas, in the shade at 7:30 a. m., 80 degrees emhest; 10 a. m., 81; 12 m., 82; 3 p. m., 81;

be following gentlemen were recently elected ers of Germania Lodge No. 58, I. O. F. S. President, Adolph Landau; Vice-Presi-L. Eisendrath; Treasurer, R. Adler; rding Secretary, R. Steiner; Financial tary, S. Waenzer.

A woman about 60 years of age, named Sarah lelean, fell from a sun-stroke in front of Gale iclean, fell from a sun-street in the of Gala Blocki's drug-store on Clark street, between Randolph and Washington streets, yesterday afternoon at 8:30 o'clock. She was apparently predices and a stranger, but was kindly cared by gestlemen who were passing by.

produces and a stranger.

To by gentlemen who were passing by.

Serenty-dre Texas cattle slaughtered Thurslas morning last at Dennison, Tex., 100 miles
as morning last at Dennison, Tex., 1100 miles
as morning last at 7 o'clock in two
on Saturday morning last at 7 o'clock in two
on Saturday morning last at 7 o'clock in two
on Early morning last at 7 o'clock in two
on Davis Refrigerator Cars," net weight in
Davis Refrigerator Cars," net weight in
on Davis Refrigerator Cars, and left in
on at 12 m. Wednesday, and left in
on at 12 m. Wednesday, and left in
on at 12 m. Wednesday, and left in
on the Express at 6 p. m. for Boston. At the
Hichigan Central Depot the cars were opened,
whichigan Central Depot the cars were opened,
which in the best quality. There is no
duot that pershable freight of all kinds can be
transported in all weather to and from the Northern and Eastern Atlantic Coast and all our
thera and Southern markets.

To roller, the champion confidence man, has

wastern and Sastern Atlantic Coast and all our thers and Sastern markets.

Tim Faller, the champion confidence man, has been plucking another Granger by means of the partnership dedges and the employment of his calculated mountain most in the white-wax, verbena-scented compound, nicely done up in tinfoil, and when Tim convinced him, as he did when Tim becomes to several bundreds of dollars, and invested it—in his pocket. All the business "was done in an office in the Oriental Building, on LaSalle street, where Tim had deaknoon, and the use of a vanit in which to properly protect his great compound. And that Granger is been looking for Tim without success. It is supposed that he has quit the city, and left streat victims to indulge in undue profamity over his absence.

CRIMINAL.

CRIMINAL.

Chimnor, and yesterday morning brought before Justice Boyden to answer to the charge of burglary, and also that of carrying concealed yeapons. The case was continued till Friday, the prisoner being held in bonds of \$500 for such charge.

such charge.

The soft for forefble detainer brought by M. Hirch against Madam Rudolph before Justice Van't Woud some five days ago, where a change of venue was taken to Justice Scully, was on that Tussday afternoon before that Justice, and was concluded at 9:30 o'clock by the jury returning a verdict for the defendant.

Justice Boyden disposed of the following of-funders yesterday morning: Patrick Sheriden, disorderly, \$10; John Farrell, disorderly and resisting an officer, \$5; A. H. Hagerty, disor-darly, \$5, and John Conklin, disorderly, \$7. William H. Levy and Charles Cook, for the sharge of swindling, were brought before Justice Boyden yesterday morning, and continued till Friday in bonds of \$200 each.

ACCIDENTS.

An incoming passenger train on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad met with a slight accident near the city last evening. Four cars were thrown from the track by reason of an open switch, and the passengers jarred, but not hurt.

hurt.

Mrs. Dalton, the occupant of the New York
Laundry, 122 Jefferson street, where the fire occurred yesterday morning, was severely injured
internally, by jumping from a second-story window immediately after she discovered the

fames.

Frank Swetebiake, a Pole, succumbed to the Intense heat of Tuesday, and was conveyed to his home, No. 22 Fox place, in an insensible siste. A physician succeeded in restoring him.

While Mr. James Bell was driving a horse attached to a buggy yesterday afternoon about 4 c'clock, the animal became unmanagable, and, when at the corner of Franklin and Jackson streets, ran away. The buggy collided with one of Parmalee's omnibuses, and Mr. Bell was thrown out and severely injured. He was taken to his home, on West Lake street, near Clinton.

Fred. Travis was riding a colt last, exciton at Fred. Travis was riding a colt last evening, at 7 o'clock, in the vicinity of Wood street and Armitage road, and fell off and broke one of his legs.

dimense crowds of people attended them.

Officer David Barry will have to get a new saiform. Pat Johnson was disorderly on West Harrison street, last evening, and Barry attempted to arrest him, when the former attacked him, and tore his cost, pants, vest, and even his shirt, in shreds, leaving him in a sorry plight. But Pat was taken to Madison street, and will get a first-class fine this morning.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. The Right Rev. Bishop Whitehouse will address the congregation at St. Peter's Mission Chapel, 45 Third avenue, near Van Buran, Sunday at the 8 p. m. service.

Dr. B. Ludism, of Chicago, will deliver a free dacture at Union Hali, Evanston, next Monday evening, on the life of Samuel Hahnemahn, the founder of homospathy.

tomater of homoepathy.

Templar Lodge, No. 440, I. O. O. F., will hold an election of officers for the cusming term at their hall, corner Washington and Desplaines streets, this evening. All members are requested to be present.

The Third Presbyterian Church will hold their closing social gathering for the season this evening in the chapet of the Church. There will be music by stringed instruments, flowers, and refreshments. All members of the congregation very cordially invited.

The Elleverth Zornes to conclude arrangements for their grand Fourth-of-July pionic. All members are requested to be in attendance.

Mr. James Johns has built, near the City-Hall, a small building which he proposes setting fire to at 8 o'clock this afternoon, in order to test a theory of fire-proof construction as applied to wood joists. His theory is to demonstrate that a brick building, with ordinary wood joists, prejected in a certain way, will stand after the marchandise in it has been destroyed by fire.

LOCAL LETTERS.

LOCAL LETTERS:

Se its Estion of The Chicago Tribuna:

Sin: In an article contained in your issue of yesterday with reference to the escape of two boys from the new Jail, you take occasion to point to make the parties responsible for the escape, on the ground that we are the architects of the building—a somewhat novel idea in prison discipline which would constitute the architect, the faller also. Again, quite regardless of the fact that escapeed and will occur from the strongest prisons in the country, if the inmates are only allowed the necessary means to that end, you do not pause to inquire into the facts; but at once pomos upon the architects as the reprehensible paries, and treat the public to a statement of a startling character, inmely, that the iron guards are not of the dimensions called for in the specifications; for the term of which we refer you to the specifications, which can be seen at the office of the County Commissioners. Like many other statements of his same character which have found their way to the local press, we give it an unqualified contradiction.

intradiction.

How let us look at the facts of the escape in question. The windows through which egress was obtained are placed 20 feet above the floor,—ins would suppose in itself a sufficient protection; but if ropes are provided daugling from such window, in spite of the remonstrance of arcent descent and also a powerful lever with the process of accent descent and also a powerful lever with

tects might as well have spared their ingenuity and placed the windows within easy access, leaving it a question of time as to when they could be cut through, no matter how strong the guards of iron may be.

Next, let us refer to the attempt to spring the locks of the doors, which has also been a subject of comment. Had the "expert" who so kindly enlightened your reporter examined the doors, he would have found them provided with a double fastening, a strong wrought-iron day lock, and a very powerful locking-bar, worked by an apparatus entirely under the Jailer's control, by which such tier of doors is secured at night. On the night of the attempt was this night bar in operation? We say it was not. Moreover, if it had been, the attempt would not have been made, as prisoners study their work and calculate their chances.

With the day and night locks in operation, we shall place the bar of iron which was used in the haules of any prisoner now in the Jail and give him \$50 if he can open any door in prison.

In conclusion, and as we intend this so be the

give him \$50 if he can open any door in prison.

In conclusion, and as we intend this so be the last of many communications on the subject of this building, we ask your permission to proclaim the fact that we fearlessly invite investigation into the whole subject; and that we simply hid defiance to all and every attempt that has been or can be concected to cast reflections upon our honesty in connection with the discharge of our duties as architects.

We also wish to add that in sending this communication we do so as a matter of self-defense; not with the intention of reflecting upon those in charge of the prison. The well-known maxim that the "eye of man" is the most effective of all agents in prison discipline applies to this as to all agents in prison discipline applies to this as to all other jails, and we are fully convinced that the present staff of jail officials is insufficient for all other jails, and we are fully convinced that the present staff of jail officials is insufficient for the care of so large a prison, divided as it is into many different wards. Keep saws, knives, ropes and other implements out of the prisoners hands, and the new County Jail is as asfe if not safer than any jail in the country. Permit prisoners to use those implements, and neither we nor any other architects can build a prison to hold them; their escape will be a question of time and opportunity. Very respectfully,

Anastrone & Ecan,

Architects, No. 14 Clark street.

THE OLD POST-OFFICE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

STR: In the list of quit-claim deeds filed for record during the week ending June 17, I notice the following: "Monroe street, N. W. corner Dearborn street, south front, 95x192 feet, with building, old Post-Office, and all interest in the 24 feet west and adjoining said property. March 3, 1873, United States to City of Chicago; consideration, \$1." which means, I suppose, that the United States has finally conveyed the ald Post-Office to the city. Office to the city.

The item has not yet been noticed by the press, so far as I have seen. Yours respectfully, Chinago, Ill., June 23, 1874.

SIREET SPRINKLING SUNDAY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
SIR: Can you tell me why it is that on the very day (Sunday) we need it most the streets are not sprinkled? Because the day is "Sunday," why should we be covered with dust? STREET-SPRINKLING SUNDAY.

day," why should we be covered Yours, Ouscaso, June 24, 1874, CHECAGO, June 24, 1874,

ANSWER—The street-sprinkling is paid for by
the owners or occupants of the stores or houses
fronting on the streets which are sprinkled. If
"S. G." will apply to any of them doubtless they
will tell him why they do not pay for sprinkling
Sunday. But if the dust on Sundays really
annoys him, all he has to do is to hire a sprinkler,
and let the driver thereof go through the city in
advance of him—say fifteen feet—laying the
dust, and creating a grateful coolness. Nobody
can object to that. The cost will be about \$5.
Is "S. G." ready to pay it?

SUBURBAN NEWS.

GLENCOE. Porter, of the Telegraph College; Prof. S. C. Bartlett, of the Theological Seminary; Drs. Hammond and Nutt; T. S. Fitch, Morton Culver,

the Newhall brothers, and J. S. Bartiett.
The only church organization here formed under Congregational auspices has for its pastor the well-known Biblical scholar. Prof. S. C. Bartlett, who for a year past has been absent, trav lett, who for a year past has been absent, trav-eling in Europe and the East, prosecuting his researches, especially in the Holy Land, with reference to a department of study to which he has long been devoted. During his journey Prof. B. has been accompanied by his son, and their return to Glencoe was made the occasion of a reception and wel-come given by the friends of the returned mitage road, and fell off and broke one of his lags.

The first fatal results of the extrems heat ware manifested in the death of C. F. M. Schumacher, a letter-carrier, who was in the procession vester and while marching about went down under the heat of the sun about 5 o'clock, and died shortly after a body was removed to the Post-term. The body was removed to the Post-term about 5 o'clock, and died shortly after a body was removed to the Post-term about 5 o'clock, and died shortly after a body was removed to the Post-term about 5 o'clock, and died shortly after a body was removed to the Post-term about 5 o'clock, and died shortly after a body was removed to the Post-term about 5 o'clock, and died shortly after a body was removed to the Post-term about 5 o'clock, and died shortly after a body was removed to the Post-term about 5 o'clock, and died shortly after a body was removed to the Post-term about 5 o'clock, and died shortly after a body was removed to the Post-term about 5 o'clock, and died shortly after a body was removed to the Post-term about 5 o'clock, and died shortly after a body was removed to the Post-term about 5 o'clock, and died shortly after a body was removed to the Post-term about 5 o'clock, and died shortly after a body was removed to the Post-term about 5 o'clock, and died shortly after a body was removed to the Post-term about 5 o'clock, and died shortly after a body was removed to the Post-term about 5 o'clock, and died shortly after a body was removed to the Post-term about 5 o'clock, and died shortly after a body was removed to the Post-term about 5 o'clock, and died shortly after a body was removed to the Post-term about 5 o'clock, and died shortly after a body was removed to the Post-term about 5 o'clock, and died shortly after a body was removed to the Post-term about 5 o'clock, and died shortly after a body was removed to the Post-term about 5 o'clock, and died shortly after a body was removed to the Post-term about 5 o'clock, and died shortly after a body was removed to make the c

THE BANKRUPT ACT. New York, June 24 .- A communication has been received by the Secretary of the Produce Exchange from the Cincinnati Board of Trade requesting that the attention of members be di-rected to certain resolutions adopted by that Board disapproving of the act to amend and supplement the existing Bankrupi law, now awaiting the signature of the President, as some of its provisions are opposed to the business interests of the country, and, as a whole, will not meet the approval of the mercantile

An Opportunity of Rare Occurrence
Will be given to our citizens to day, at the auction sale
advertised in our columns, by Elison & Fomeroy, of
procuring excellent and beautiful homes on the most
reasonable terms. The sale takes place on the premisee, 31, 33, and 35 Forest avenue; 39 Vernon avenue,
and 1466 Pratrie avenue. One-tenth only of purchase
price to be paid the first year, and the balance extended
eight years. An unprecedented opportunity. The
houses are first-class in every particular; built by the
day, under constant supervision of the owner, who
knows how, and never fails, to build well. More complete and housety-built houses, we are informed by
everybody, are not to be found in the city. Go and
see for yourselves. Sale commences at 3 p. m.

Lace Shawls and Sacques.

Lace Shawls and Sacques.

We have opened within the past ten days an immense stock of Liams lace shawls and sacques of new patterns. We make lace garments a specialty, and are prepared to offer such bargains as were never before seen in any American market. Liams points and jackets from \$0 to \$100. Responsible parties living out of town can have an assortment of these goods sent on memorandum to select from, and, if not suited, all to be returned. We would also invite city oustomers to inspect these goods. It is no trouble to show them. Hotchkin, Falmer & Co., Nos. 137 and 139 State street.

During Vacation

Special classes will be organized in penmanship and beokkeeping at Drew's Business College, at reduced rates. A thorough course of instruction will be given, commencing with the principals, and to be followed by forms for business paper, correspondence, &c. Terms quite low and instruction therough. Call for particulars.

Ladies, You Are Invited

To call any pleasant day at Reed's Temple of Music, corner Dearborn and Van Buren streets, as we wish to show you the finest warerooms and planes in the city.

senod- Ale Money saved is money earned; and any one using suryets' "satin gloss starch" and "improved corn

The Italian Fing
Yesterday was unfuried in front of the elegant and
magnificent photographic studies of Gentile, our
Italian photographer, on the corner of State and
Washington streets. The gallery is the easiest of access
in the city, having the finest elevator in the world.

Kingsford's Oswego
Silver Gloss Starch gives a beautiful finish to linen.
Its purity and great strength reader it the chaspest,
as well as the best for laundry use.

Geyser (Baratogs) Water on Draught

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

[Continued from the Second Page.] parts of flowers, the geometric forms in the snimal, vegetable, and mineral world, the march of storms, the regular movements of the orbs of space, all suggested and verified mathematical laws, the one thought which was, above all the intellectual activity of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, of rapid progress and prodigious mental activity, as is shown by the revival of the study of Roman jurisprudence, the perfection of scholastic philosophy, the rise of universes, the songs of the troubadours, the advances in music, architecture, etc. Henry Romaine Pattengill, of Litchfield, delivered an oration on THE REPLEX INFLUENCE OF THE JOURNALISTS'

The REPLEX INFLUENCE OF THE JOURNALISTS'
PROFESSION.
The discontinuation of the profession.
The discontinuation of the profession of hasty judgments, indulging in glittering generalities and plausible statements, and sequiring loose ways of thinking. On the other hand, readiness of thought was acquired, as well as clearness and conciseness of expression, which had a great practical power. Independent journalism would be heartily welcomed The oration was concise, forcible, and too true. The oration on Physics AND METAPHYSICS, by Sarah Dix Hamlin, was thoughtful, and showed a liking for close thinking. The presence of purpose in the universe revealed a mind which was above all. Force was the connecting link between the source of mind and the

which was above all. Force was the connecting link between the source of mind and the science of matter. The chemist could not account for vital force, he could not produce it. It must be referred to the force of all forces, to the infinite mind, and as there was one mind above all, so was every one truth connected with every other truth in the universe of God.

every other truth in the universe of God.

OUR POLITICAL ANYAGONISMS,
by Henry Wade Rogers, Ann Arbor. They could
be explained only by the light of the circumstances under which the Government arcse.
Hamilton and Jefferfon drewtheir principles from antagonistic sources, some of the antagonisms mentioned were the localization of power in the people and the centralization in the Judiciary, the Slavery Movement and the Suffrage Movement. To prevent the dangers of antagonisms, there must be the highest wisdom in our states; men, with intelligence and morality in our people.

Emmians Hall, of Cassenovia, N. Y., spoke on CULTURE AND ERRYICE.

The so-called practical people forget that every one has an ideal, higher or lower, and that his culture aimed towards that ideal. The highhis culture aimed towards that ideal. The highest culture was necessarily symmetrical and unselfish. Our object should be to help others, as well as to perfect ourselves in every direction. The Christian culture of service was the best. Every unselfish service was its own reward, and the motto of all culture should be that of England's Princely House, "I serve." The oration was one of the finest of the day.

Theodore H. Johnston, of Ann Arbor, deliver an oration on THE OLD PROMETHEUS AND THE NEW.

setting forth the great characteristics of the ancient and modern civilizations, the former being objective and physical; the latter being subjective and rather injeliectual and spiritual. The oration was well received, as is attested by the fact that each of the fourteen usiners carried in at least one bounet, and some of them three or four, for Mr. Johnston.

four, for Mr. Johnston.

WRITTEN AND UNWRITTEN CONSTITUTION

was the subject of a clear and forcible oration
by Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., of Cincinnati, Ohio.

He spoke of the inefficacy of creeds and constitutions. Written constitutions were not necessary to good government—nay, rather a hindrance
sometimes, by necessitating open opposition and
formality when any change was to be made, not
allowing a gradual change, as in the case of the
unwritten constitution. England furnished
good example of the action of the unwritten
constitution. onstitution.

The last oration of the morning was on

The last cration of the morning was on TAINE'S PHILOSOPHY OF CRITICISM by Calvin Thomas, of Lapier. The great mistake of Taine was in confounding sequence and causality in accounting for the characteristics of English literature, especially. He had done little more than to explain national tendencies as the result of national surroundings, and had left out of close consideration the results of individual genius, as, for example, Shakespeare. The oration was a fine piece of criticism and was well delivered.

DEGREES CONFERRED. well delivered.

DEGREES CONFERED.

The degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist was conferred on twenty; the degree of C. E. on fourteen; B. S. on thirteen; Ph. B. on twelve; B. A. on thirty-five. Two persons received the degree of M. S. in course, twenty the degree of M. A. in course, and two on examination. The degree of M. D. was conferred on aix persons, and the Hon. Chas. Iriah Walker, of Detroit, received the degree of LI. D.

The benediction was pronounced by Dr. Pitkin, of Detroit.

of the necessity of establishing a polytechnic school he introduced His Excellency, Gov. Bagley, who responded in plain and earnest words to the following teast: "The State of Michigan, Our Chief Patron and Friend."

Prof. Dodge, President of the Alumni Association, responded in an enthusiastic way to the following: "The Alumni,—the Alma Mater finds in their affection her great encouragement, and in their prosperity her great reward in all her work."

In response to "The Alumni of other colleges," Dr. Potter, an Alumnus of Union College, East Saginaw, made some very withy remarks. The toast "Alumni Professors," was responded to by Prof. Church, of Nebraska University, an Alumnus of Ann Arbor. Wm. T. Wells, of Detroit, spoke very pleasantly in answer to "The Legal Profession, whose members have ever been friends of learning." Prof. Watson, who has charge of the expedition to observe the trausit of Venus, said he was very much embarrassed, but proceeded to keep the audience in a roar by his witty remarks concerning the firitation with Venus next December.

MERTINS OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

Venus next December.

RESTING OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.
Upon recommendation of the Faculty the Regents, in their meeting, yesterday instructed them to make some changes by which the degress of M. A. and M. S. will not be conferred in course after 1877, as heretofore, but only "on examination." In course area 1877, as necessions, out only on examination."

In their meeting this morning the Alumni pledged \$3,000 for the establishment of a Williams professorship, in honor of the venerable Prof. Williams, who was one of the first Professors in the University. Other sums were subscribed this afternoon.

President Angell gives a reception this evening to the Alumni and other friends of the University at his residence.

WABASH COLLEGE.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., June 24—A bright and Common survival. And., June 24—A bright and beautiful sun ushe red in the thirty-sixth annual Commencement of Wabash College, At 8:30 o'clock to-day, the Alumni, students, and friends of the College met in front of the dormitory and formed college met in front of the dormitory and formed a procession, and marched to Centre Church, where the exercises of the day were to be held. At 9:30 o'clock'the exercises were opened with a short prayer by the Rev. Mr. Withrow, D. D., of Indianapolis.

The regular exercises were heralded by Albert Bakar.

D. D., of Indianapolis.

The regular exercises were heralded by Albert Baker son' of ex-Governor Baker, and H. P. Cary taking their places upon the rostrum as the first speakers of the day, the programme of which was as follows: "Aristocracy of Talent," Albert Baker, Indianapolis; "Poetry and Science." H. P. Cary, Seymour, Ind.; "Scepticism and Faith," Alex. Danakin, Marengo, Ia.; "Nature-Worship," J. B. Donaldson, Ossian, Ind.; "The Legal Profession," T. B. Ewing, Seymour, Ind.; "To-dray," D. C. Frazier, Danville, Ill.; "William the Ninth of Orange," W. H. Jennings, Dallas Centre, Ia.; "To-morow," Richard Suell, Clinton, Ill.; "Unquestionability," Samuel F. Taylor, Washington, Ky.: "The Next Step," H. L. Wallace, Crawfordsville; "Ruins," James L. Wilson, Lincoln, Neb.; "Landmarks of Freedom," John L. Wilson, Orawfordsville: Address to the Class, President Tuttle, Every speech was of the first order, just treate good solid speeches.

THE STILE OF THE ORATIONS.

Mr. Baker is the youngest member of the class; he is a good thinker and reasoner, writes well, and has a good delivery.

H. P. Cary, the man who took the Baldwin prisa, needs no enlogy; he is considered one of the best men of his class, a good writer and a fine speaker.

Mr. Donakin very ably showed that the only weapon that is adapted to meet sleptism advantageously is the Bible, the study of which begets a living faith.

played a logic which was worthy of himself and his training. He is the best philologist in the class, a strong writer and a moderate speaker.

Mr. Ewing forcibly set forth to the people the pauper ability and low grade of the legal profession in high legal learning.

Mr. Frasier told us well of "To-Day."

"William Ninth of Orange," by W. H. Jennings, was set forth in glowing characters as a

"William Ninth of Orange," by W. H. Jennings, was set forth in glowing obsracters as an opponent of wrong and champion of right.

"To-Morrow Is what We Make It," was proved by Mr. Snell, with good logic, and prophetic ken. "Unquestionably," by S. F. Taylor, was latroduced by the terse remark of some Westerner that he "believed in the Nineteenth Century, Bret Hart, and the Devil," and proved that this Westerner was symbolic of the age.

teenth Century, Bret Hart, and the Devil," and proved that this Westerner was symbolic of the age.

Mr. Wallace is a graceful and good speaker. He set forth strongly the practicability of sich a preparation that will fit a man eminently for leadership: that before he sets himself up as such, let him be well versed upon the questions of the day, that when they are needed they may offer something to the people that will be practicable and acceptable.

"Ruins" were ably set forth by Wilson—both of man and his work. "Landmarks of Freedom," by John L. Wilson, was the last and best-delivered oration of the day. He showed that he lacked little of that fluency of speech which belonged to his father, the Hon. Senator Wilson. Next followed the conferring of degrees and THE DISMISSAL OF THE CLASS.

which was done in the President's own good way. He spoke to them of the eagle, the emblem of our country, which so tenderly cared for her young, but, when the time came, she shook out the young eaglets, tore up the nest, and told them to fly or die. So the Doctor dismissed the young eaglets with a good-bye and "God bless you," and it is hoped they took their sunward course.

Among the noted personages upon the rostrum were Gov. T. A. Hendricks, of Indiana; ex-Gov. Baker, ex-Senator Lane, Gen. L. Wallace, the Rev. Mr. Withrow, D. D., the Rev. O. A. Hills, of Cincinnati, and many others. It was one of the many good days which go to make up the history of Wabash College. She has, in former days, seen some pretty tight times in financial matters, but that time has gone. To-day she stands on a firm financial footing, with as good facilities for instruction, with a capability and willingness to aid the worthy young men of the West, as any other college west of the Allegheny. She has had the last year 219 students.

had the last year 219 students.

IN CHICAGO. The examination of Wheaton College, for the spring term, commences this morning. In the College proper classes will be examined to-day as follows: Butler's Analogy, 9 s. m.; Greek selections, 10 a.m.; Political Economy, 11 a.m.;

MISCELLANEOUS.

selections, 10 a. m.; Political Economy, 11 a. m.;
Tacius, 2 p. m.; Caristian Evidence, 5 p. m. In
the Preparatory Department, as follows: In
the foremon, Elementary algobra, 9: Virgil, 10;
Latin grammar, 11; in the afternoon, Bibte
class, 2; Greek grammar, 4. Classes pursuing
the English course will be examined during the
day. In arithmetic, in grammar, geography, and
in the Bible.

This evening, the Rev. Lyman Whiting, D.
D., of Janesville, Wis., will deliver an address
before the Society of Inquiry.

MOUNT VERNON MILITARY ACADEMY.

The closing exercises of the Mount Vernon
Military Academy will take place Friday and
Saturday, the 26th and 27th inst. The order of
same will be as follows: On the 26th, from 9 a.
m. to 4 p. m., examination of classes; from 4 to
5 p. m., exhibition drill; at 8 p. m., Dr. F. L.
Trowbridge will give a lecture upon the subject
of "Electricity," attended with interesting experiments; at 9 o'clock p. m. the large drillroom of the academy will be thrown ocen for a
social reunion of cadets, parents, and friends of
the institution. This will end the day's programme.

Saturday, being the first anniversary of the

gramme.

Saturday, being the first anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of the Academy, will be commemorated by the resses in the new church near the school ed., by. The 12:15 p.m. train from the Rock Island depot will 12:15 p.m. train from the Rock Island depot will enable all desiring to attend to be in ample time. An arrangement has been made with Mr. St. Johns, of this road, for excursion tickets at half price to Morgan Park and return, thereby enabling parsies to go out, and listen a couple of hours to some of Chicago's representative men, and return to the city at an early hour.

Such men as the Roys. Mr. Kitkradge, Cheney, Goodwin, Bartlett, Peck, Helmer, and Swing, and others, will be invited to be present and address the people in short and telling speeches. Doubtthe people in short and telling speeches. Doubt-less the occasion will be full of interest.

FARBAULT ACADEMIES.

Special Dispatch to Th. Chicago Tribun.
FARBAULT, Minn., June 24.—Bishop Whipple's school for young ladies closed its term las evening. Its examination had been continued for over three days. They had been unusually persevering, and the results were very satisfac-tory. Large numbers were in attendance from all parts of this State and other States. There were about 100 students this year. The health of the school is excellent. The closing exercises were very fine. In music and composition a good class was graduated, and many solid medals good class was gra were distributed. To-day St. Mary's is a ban-quet hall deserted.

good class was graduated, and many gold medals were distributed. To-day St. Mary's is a banquet hall deserted.

SECTION SCHOOL FOR BOYS

closed its term to-day. Five boys took diplomas, and are prepared to enter the Sophomore class of any college. Four days has been devoted to examinations. The number of students for this year has been about 100. The teaching talent is of a high order. Nearly all the Profesors are graduates of the best Eastern colleges. The high health of Minnesots is drawing boys and girls to these schools from all the Atlantic States. The Commancement exercises of this morning gave great satisfaction to a large audience. Some of the compositions would have done credit to Tale or Harvard. The whole State is justly proud of the schools. The Shattuck School is under military discipline, and is daily drilled by Capt. Lancaster, U. S. A.

ROCKFORD FIMALE SEMINARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD H. June 24.—The graduating exercises of the Rockford Female Seminary took place this morning. The chapel was crowded with friends and relatives, and essays were read by six young ladies. The Alumni poem was given by Mrs. Kate Brown-Kerr, of the class of 55. Prof. Joseph Emerson, of Beloit College, delivered the address to the graduates.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 24.—The Commencement exercises of Brown University commenced to-day at 10 o'clock, in the First Baptist Church, with favorable westher and a large attendance. The Alumni were present in good numbers. The speakers were fourteen in number; graduates, forty-dive; full course, forty-one; partial course, four. The Commencement duner took place in Howard Hall, on Westminster street, instead of in the Teuton College grounds, which were destroyed by the gale last evening. Among the speakers at dinner were Dr. Morse Crozier, of the Theological Seminary of Chicago.

THE OLD MAN'S COFFINS. Eccentric Freaks of an Orange Coun-

Eccentric Freaks of an Orange County Farmer:

Prom the New York Sun, June 19.

On Tuesday morning an elderly gentleman entered the establishment of the W. M. Raymond Metallic Burial-Case Manufacturing Company, in Pearl street, and, approaching the chief salesman, extended a sunfi-box, which he carried in his hand, and said, "How are you, uncle?" The salesman was comparatively a young man; the visitor appeared to be about 70, and, surprised at the somewhat inappropriate salutation, the former accepted a pinch of sunff, and scanned the latter with a curiosity which his appearance justified. The man was about 5 feet 10 inches in height, with a hard, wrinkled face, innocent of hair, and had the general bearing of a man who knew what hard work was. He was clad in an extremely ill-fitting suit of gray homespun clothes, his head was protected by a wide-leafed straw hat, and his old-fashioned turned-downcollar hid the greater portion of his shoulders.

He asked if coffins were sold at that establishment, and the salesman pointed to burial cases piled up to the ceiling, and intimated that the Company occasionally did a little business in that way.

"My name," said the prospective purchaser, "is John Samons. I have a farm at Crawford, Orange County, and I want three iron coffins.

The salesman said he thought he could supply them, and inwardly wondered what fell disorder had carried off the old man's three relatives at one swop. "What sizes do you require?" he asked. "Well, I hardly know," replied the bereaved one. "I want one for my niece; she is feet 6; the other two are for a cat and a dog. Have you got any coffus for dogs and cats?" The salesman's countenance fell. He began to think his customer was subject to morbid influence, but a his manner seemed to be perfectly self-poeseesed, and there were no signs of insanity about him, he said that though the Company did not make a specialty of coffins for cats and dogs, he had no doubt there were some on hand that might answer the purpose. "How leng have these—people been

hesitating what term to apply to the defunct cat and dog.

The old man took a pinch of smuff, and wiping the grains off his waistcost, he said: "Well, they ain't exactly dead yet, you know, but they'll die some time or other, won't they?"

The salesman thought it likely enough. "But surely your niece is dead, is she not?" he saked.

"Oh, no," said the old man; "she's alive still, or at all events she was when I left Crawford yestorday, but she hasn't been feeling very well for some time, and it would be handy to have a coffin ready in case she went off sinddenly. I never like to be saught unprepared. I bought an iron coffin for myself eighteen years ago, for I should have died when I was 52, but I outlived my time; but, however, I won't last long now; next month I expect to take the wings of morning and dy away. But I am forgetting what I came to New York for. Show me some coffins."

some coffins."

The salesman then showed him some casting caskets with thick glass windows, lined with white satin, and painted in imitation of rosewood. When screwed down and cemented they were perfectly air-tight. Decomposition was entirely arrested, and a corpse placed in one of them would be preserved as long as the iron itself resisted dears.

was entriey arrested, and a corpse paced in one of them would be preserved as long as the iron itself resisted decay.

Mr. Samons was greatly pleased with them. His nices, he said, would be buried, but the dog and eat he intended to keep above ground, and look at them every day through the glass window. In contemplating this melancholy pleasure he had forgotten the fate awaiting him next mouth. He was not long choosing a coffin for the cat. It was of the size intended for a very young child, and was exquisitely mounted and insided. The casket for the dog was harder to solect. The animal, he said, was full grown, and was 3 feet 6 inches in length, just the length of a beautiful little coffin which he desired to purchase. "Don't your think it would be big enough," he asked, "if I curied his tail around his body and tucked his legs in under him?"

The salesman thought it might do, and the old man desired him to place it with the other.

A coffin 5 feet 6 inches in length was chosen for the nicee, and the purchaser saked the process of the large ways the process. for the niece, and the purchaser saked the price of the three caskets. The sum was very large, the coffins being all of the most expensive de-

of the three caskets. The sum was very large, the coffins being all of the most expensive description.

"You sell them to undertakers cheaper than that, don't you?" the old man asked.

The selesman scknowledged that they made a slight reduction in favor of the trade.

"Well," said the purchaser, "I went to an undertaker in Newburg, and he wanted to telegraph to you, but I preferred to come on myself and save the commission. Now, you must make the same reduction for me that you would have allowed the undertaker."

Naturally, under such circumstances, the discount was allowed, and the old man drew from his trousers pocket a large roll of bills, and, counting out the required sum, he handed it to the salesman, and directed him to send the coffins to the Newburg boat.

In the office he grew talkstive, and spoke with tears in his eyes of the affection existing between his dog and cat and himself. He was a bachelor, he said, and commiserated the sufferings of dumb animals. He had made a comfortable competency during a long life of hard labor, and he could think of no better way of spending his earnings than the eminently practical one of providing a burial ground for his own favorites.

his earnings than the eminently practical one of providing a burial ground for his own favorites and those of his neighbors. There were numerous societies in New York and elsewhere that protected dumb animals while living, but he was not aware of any that builed them when dead. By the terms of his will, drawn up some vears ago, he had left a large portion of his farm, about fifteen miles from Newburg, to be devoted exclusively to this purpose. In this piece of ground he had already buried several horses and erected gravestones over them. It was open to all, and any one losing a favorite dog or cat, or even a canary bird, was at liberty to bury it in his somewhat novel cemetery. Some people thought he was mad, and eighteen years ago when he purchased the metallic coffin intended for himself, so many persons called to see it that the girl who kept house for him refused to remain, and he was obliged to have casters attached to it and have it rolled under his bed, where it had remained ever since. He had no greater friend on earth than his cat, unless, perhaps, it was his dog.

When he was leaving, the salesman cautioned him to beware of pickpockets; but the eld man laughed, and said he had been in New York before, though it was a good many years ago. He inquired the way to the Newburg boat. The coffins, directed to "John S. Samons," were sent to the boat.

It appears that Mr. Samons, who is a very wealthy man, has achieved no small amount of notoriety in Orange County by his eccentricities. Eighteen years ago when he purchased the metallic coffin for himself, he mentioned the particular day on which he expected to die; but he must have subsequently forgotten all about it, his earnings than the eminently practical or providing a burial ground for his own favo and those of his neighbors. There were nu

Eighteen years ago when he purchased the metallic coffin for himself, he mentioned the particular day on which he expected to die; but he must have subsequently forgotten all about it, for on that identical day he was seen in Newbung trying to dispose of a load of potatoes. The people gathered around him and asked him what he meant by such extraordinary conduct. He was surprised when reminded that he ought to be on his deathbed; but he replied that he did not like to leave his affairs unsettled—business was business, and he must sell his potatoes before he thought of dying.

The Company from which he bought the coffins say it is the most extraordinary sale they ever made. It is not an uncommon thing to sell a casket to invalid going to sea, who, expecting to die on the voyage, wish to be buried ashore; still more frequent is it for persons attending invalide whose recovery is hopeless, and who

still more frequent is it for persons attending invalide whose recovery is hopeless, and who are going to some sanitarium where coffins of from are not procurable, to purchase one tinknown to their charges, and take it with them; and on one occasion a sea-captain, possessed of a morbid idea that each voyage would be his last, bought a metallic burish-case and carried it with him for eighteen years, when, becoming disgusted with the repeated failures of his premonitions, he left it behind him. On the very next woyage he died and was buried at sea.

woyage he died and was buried at sea.

—The Prescott (Arizona) Cilizen of 'the 19th says: "Cochise, chief of the Obiricahua Apachas, died in Dragoon Mountains, Monday, June 8. After his death the Apaches killed and ate his horses, and burned all his worldly goods. They show chose Cochise's oldest son for their chief, and broke camp and moved to the agency. The new crief is about 22 years old, and is a stout, athletic Apacha, without the appearance of possessing any superior ability. It is understood that the band agree to keep the peace and obey Gen. Jefferds.

MEDICAL B. BRIARD

THE FRENCH DOCTOR. Prom the Academy of Medicine, Paris, no Professor and Proprietor of the Chi-cago Medical Institute,

Announces to the citizens of Chicago and surroun country, that he still continues, as during the past seen years in Europe and this country, to scientificate and ourse all forms of disease, no matter as to taken years in long standing, at his Drug Niore and Ol 188 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. Petients can be consulted by mail, and medicines forwarded by express. A complete assortment of French tories articles, &c., &c., also medicines of all descriptions kept constantly on hand.
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McCORMICK HALL.

Song—"Adelaide"

Mr. Alex. Bischoff.

Aris from "Der Freischeutz"

Miss Kate M. Scott. Song—"Ness Liche, muss Lobe".

Muss Ells A. White
a. Sohlummertied.
b. Finals from l'Africaine.

Mr. C. Wolfsohn.

Aria from "The Grazian" Mr. Thomas Goodwille.

Mr. Thomas Goodwille.

Quarietic from "Brojected"
Misses Scott and White. Messes. Eisehoff and Goodwille.

Misses SCOTT, just eturned from Italy, where she completed her studies under the great Massire Lamberti, will make her first appearance before a Chicago audience.

The other artists are well known favorities. THE GREAT ADELPHI.

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WHILLY RICE, WAYNE & LOVELY, REYNOLDS BROS. R. B. HALL FRANKER. MORGAN 418-TERS, EDESON CONSTANTINE EVELLING TO DIAN HALLET, GRAND AMAZONIAN MARCH. Jorgeous Scenery and Costumes. Balurday—Gala Matines. Monday—FORTY THIEVES.

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Drafts for El and upward.

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a Depot corner of Wells and Kinzio sta.
b Depot corner of Canel and Kinzio sta.
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Open for the Season of 1874 on June 15. The largest and more elegant seasilors hotel in New Ragland, with accommedations for key quests. Its reputation is matiemal on account of the uniformly sight character of its managements and its country and the contract of the managements and its country in the contract of the largest class which are unsequently and splendid monic and dancing tail it in the hotel.

The Rockland Riouse is the newest and pleasantest summer resort of the lightest class within the vicinity of Boston, in a most charming and healthful location. To parties in Chicago would refer to any of their Boston corrects in Chicago would refer to any of their Boston corrects in Chicago would refer to any of their Boston corrects.

The undewigned, formerly of the Atlantic House, Newport, R. I., has taken for the presson teason the Model AT OACUAND REACH, WARWICK, R. I., and will open the same to the public July I. This Holet's thereily appeared recome large and commodition and lighted with gas; baths supplied with fresh and salt water at some laundry; telegraphic commanisation with all points. Steamboat communication with Providence four times and way, daily empt attention. Application of the Charles and Application of the Charles and Manager House, St. L. Lake Memplemagog House, M. L. Lake Memplemagog House, NEWPORT, Vt.

I beg to announce the opening of the above house,
June 1. Transing the public for their very iteral perronace for the past five years, hope for a continuance of
the same, and no pains will be seened to a some based suacone of profit and pleasure. For terms and to pain the same,

The same and the pain the same and the same a

GRAND HOTEL SARATOGA SPRINGS. To open June 10. This elegant and perfectly appointed hotel, facing Congress Park, I have leased for a terminary form. With the assistance of my brother, Sylvanus T. Cozzons, of West Point, my intention is to offer accommodation in every respect equal to any hotel in Saranga. Terms, \$21 per wesk. JOHN B. COZZENS.

AND
ATLANTIC HOUSE,
RYE BEACH, N. H.

Now spen for the season of 1874. Eastern Railread to
North Hampton (Rye Brach Station), where conches will
be in readiness. Telegraph office in houses.
J. C. PHILBHICK & SON, Proprietors. Vermont Summer Resorts. Highgate Springs and Alburgh Springs, 7 inites, spart. Horan at both places under same proprietors (Sacta), and now open at popular prices. Mineral Waters and Baths for all almonts. Seed for errouses.

BITTERS. PERFECTION BOKER'S BITTERS. Beware of Counterfelts.

DENTISTRY. BEST GUM TEETH.

We have removed our dental rooms from McVisher's and 50 West Madison-et, to Clark-et, corner Randolph. Nor a law days honger on will insect a full ast best gens teeth for only 68. Best plain, 56. Hundred in this sit, was present for the same. Money properties to the classifier of the same for the same of the same for the same of the same for the same of the same o HOTELS.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. A. G. OLIN in Washington at. The leagest engaged and country paysique in the city in the special treal! Chronic, Auryous, and opecial Dischaus. Di NO PAY!! Dr. Kean.

260 SOUTH CLARK-ST. CHICAGO, May be concurred, personally or by mail, free of charmed the constitution of the constitution of

elivered, Sunday excepted. % cents per week elivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE-Randolph street, bett O'ark and LaSaile. Engagement of the Fifth Ave Come by Company. "Charity." M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, earborn and State. Engagement of Katie I With the Tale.

MY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, betwee Monroe. Engagement of Stetson's Vaudeville, pantomime, comedy, an

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL—Clark street, betwee Randolph and Lake. Joint entertainment by Aif Bu

APPOLLO COMMANDERY KNIGHTS TEMPLAR e hersby ordered to appear at your asylum promp s. m. on Thursday, June 25, to attend the funer-ate Frater, Sir Samuel Myers. Service will tak-Grace Church. Visiting Knights are invited it the Command. By order of Commander. CHARLES H. BROWER, Capt. Gen'l.

KILWINNING LODGE NO. SII, A. F. AND A. M.—Regular Communication at Coriothian Hall, No. 187 East Kinzie-st., this (Taursday) evening. Work on M. degree. Fraternity invited E. P. CHATFIELD, W. M. BUSINESS NOTICES.

WREK'S DOINGS IN WALL STREET. EX lains stock operations on small capital without risk opy sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., 2 Wall-st., N. Y "FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
uteronomy, Chap. 11, Verse 23. The bio ateronomy, Cosp. as, se from which our systems are built up and no se from which our systems are built up and no se from which our mental as well as physical capable of derive our mental as well as physical capable from polyome all organic functions.

s, be they animal, vegetable, on Discovery is warranted by him to so Skin Diseases, as all forms of Euptions, also all Glanduk corst form of Scrofulous and Ulcer

The Chicago Tribune

Thursday Morning, June 25, 1874.

We give in a supplemental sheet this morning a full report of the exercises attending the laying of the corner-stone of the new Governmen ilding in this city.

Voters in New York will have an opportunit to choose between all the political parties known to recent American history. The Liberal Re publicans have determined to hold a convention, and put a ticket in the field, and their action has been anticipated by the Republicans, Democrats,

office of Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, in which he was confirmed by the Senate on Mon day. The position is a responsible and honora ble one, but the salary attached to it is inade quate, Mr. Bass is at present Congressman from the Buffalo District, and has small hopes

Gen. McNulta has been nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention in the Thirteenth Illinois District. A howl will go up from DeWitt Connty when this news is received An attempt was made to introduce a resolution in the Primary Convention in that county, to the effect that it would give a majority of 1,000 against McNulta. The gentleman who pressed the resolution seemed to know what he was talk-

Senator Chandler's suit for libel against newspaper correspondent in Washington is doing as well as could be expected. A grand fury has the matter under consideration, and will probably find a true bill. The correspond ent, it will be remembered, sent a graphic acsount to a paper in Detroit of an imaginary scene in which the Senator from Michigan appeared as the principal actor, he being at the time coniderably the worse for liquor. Mr. Chandler not pretend to be a practical temperance man, but he affirms and swears that he was never taken out of the Senate Chamber in a can state of intoxication, and put to sleep in a committee-room, all of which the corre-spondent alleged.

special to THE TRIBUNE from Toronto gives stance of a cable dispatch received in that city concerning the Great Western Bailroad iou, which has been in progress in London for some time past. The report of the tigating Committee has just been publishmns the present management of the road in unsparing terms, and reco tors. This news will occasion much sur-Road is known as an important link in one of the ced in Canada which has been run strictly on American plan, and the result is not flatter-

eago produce markets were generally orday, the Board of Trade and the see Exchange having taken a holiday. Mess pork was easier at \$17.20@17.25 per br er July. Lard was unc seller July. Means were at 6%@6%e for shoulders, 816e for short ribs, 9%@9%e for short clear, and 100 110 for sweet pickled harns Highwines were steady at 94% per gallon Lake freights were at 31/o for corn to Buffalo Plour was steady. Wheat was quiet and 4/8% ower closing at \$1,20% seller July. Corn was and %0 lower, closing at 61%0 cash, and etc., did a thriving trade with visitors from the ountry. Hogs were fairly active, but closed weak. Cattle sotive and unchanged. Sheep

the recent action of Plymouth Church and the Congregational Council, by which he was refused a hearing in defense of his nduct in the Beecher case. Mr. Tilton substantially corroborates the testimony Woodhull as to Mr. Beecher's criminality. der story than this, whether it be consider that Tilton is crazy or that Beecher is guilty, it has never been the province of a journalist t

The resignation of Miss Frances Willard, Dean of the Woman's College in connec with the Northwestern University, has given rise to some scandal. Miss Willard resigned because she was unable to exercise such control over the young ladies intrusted to her care as she deemed essential to good morals. The Trustees of the University met yesterday, and happily disposed of the whole matter by accepting Miss Willard's esignation, and advising the amendment of the ules by the Faculty. It appears that Miss Willard did not press upon the Faculty, when she was a member of it, the changes which seemed to her essential, but was content with offering a passive resistance to the laisses aire discipline extended over the young ladies The Trustees have agreed that the administra tion of the Woman's College was an experimen Miss Willard has shown that it was an extreme y hazardous experiment, and one that should be abandoned with the least possible delay.

The Anti-Monopolists of Iows met in conver ion at DesMoines yesterday, made a declaration of their principles, and nominations for the State offices to be filled in the fall election. The principles announced are excellent though they are environed with circumstantial and saving clauses, in order to secure the approval of conflicting interests. Thus the currency resolution affirms that the public debt should be paid in strict accordance with the law under which it was created, and that the "circulating medium should be based upon its redemption in specie at the earliest practicable day." The languag used here is purposely ambiguous; but, as we have said, the resolution only needs to be intelligently interpreted in order to secure the approval of all honest men. Th liquor question seems to have been cast violent y into the Convention, and to have provoke much discord. The resolution in the platform on this subject, as well as the currency resolution, is capable of a double construction, But it is evident enough that the farmers and Germans in lows are not in sympathy with each other. A esolution favoring the adoption of a liberal lisense law in place of the prohibitory law now in force was rejected by a majority of four votes. We may add that a motion looking toward an early resumption of specie payment was rejected by an overwhelming vote. Oa the whole the Anti-Monopolists in Iowa have done much better than the Farmers in Illinois and Indiana. They have done quite as well as the Republicans in Illinois, so far as their platform is concerned, and infinitely better in the mani festation of an honest desire to secure a pur inistration of affairs.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

We publish this morning the full text of the roposed Reciprocity Treaty with Canada or se it is officially styled, "a treaty for the reciproca regulation of the commerce and trade between the United States and Canada, with provision for the enlargement of the Canadian Canals. on the same terms as British vessels. The provisions of the treaty are substan tially the same as have been previously indicated viz.: the free interchange of the products of the farm, the forest, and the water, and the enlargement of the canals between Lake Eric and Mon treal to the capacity of vessels drawing 12 feet or more of water, and the construction of a canal of the same dimensions, to connect the St. Lawrence River with Lake Champlain-all these works to be at the expense of Canada—and th waiving, on the part of Canada, of any pecuniary award for the use of the coast fisheries under

the Treaty of Washington. These are substantially the provisions of th treaty as originally proposed by the Commission er of the Dominion Government. What follows in the way of the admission of manufactures free of duty was inserted at the instance of our Government, and we would like to have such protectionist mouth-pieces as the Boston Ad pertiser take notice of the fact. There is a tradition floating about that the reason why the old Reciprocity Treaty was rescinded was that it didn't admit our manufactures into Canada free, the same as it admitted Canadian farm products into our country free. We remembe reading a long speech by Morrill, of Vermont, in favor of rescinding the treaty, in which this was the chief burden of complaint. It was called a one-sided treaty for that reason, and, so far as commercial considerations beloed to rescind it this was the reason. In point of fact com mercial considerations had very little to do with the matter, while the St. Albani raid had much. When it was moved in Congress to rescind the treaty, not one man in 10,000 throughout the country knew there was such a treaty in existence,-a most important testimonial in its favor, since we are always sware of what annoys us, and seldom sware of what is beneficial to us. But, it being discovered that there was such a treaty, and that the Rebels who plundered the St. Albans banks had found sympathizing Dogberry in one of the Montrea Justices' Courts to let them go, there was a pretty unanimous cry throughout the North to rescind the treaty, and rescinded it was. So much by way of preface to that part of

the new treaty which proposes to include a long have been inserted at the instance of our Government, and they may all or any of them be stricken out without grieving the Canadian authorities, or jeopardizing the remainder of the treaty. These manufactured articles include goods, carriages, furniture, manufactures of and marble, printing paper, type, and presses, cles-evidently those in producing which we should buy one from them.

The great and invaluable feature of the treaty

for the West is that which provides for the en-

Erie to Montreal and Lake Champlain. The President rightly calls the attention of the Senate to this clause as a means for "enlarging the facilities of transportation from the graingrowing States to the seaboard." It is probabl that the treaty will now go over till the next ession of Congress, as it was sent in at too late a day for ratification. We think it is quite as well that it should go over, since it is proper that th people should have time given them for a proper inderstanding and discussion of its provision

WAN AS A PROCESSIONIST.

The tendency of men to herd themselves into ocessions is one of the mysteries of human naure, which is only equaled by the tendency of those who are not in the herd to stand in the broiling sun and admire the others. Why this should be so, what peculiar satisfaction the man in the procession derives from it, and what obtect he has in view, are problems vet to be solved: and yet it is probably the height of the ambition of every average man to see the day when he shall go in a procession; happy if he can march on foot : doubly happy if he can carry the Star-Spangled Banner or some other banner bearing a strange device ; thrice happy if he may ride a horse, terrify the women and children with the caracolings of his fiery charger, and shout hoarsely at his division of the procession. All of this is more remarkable from the fact that the procession is but a child's sport, with the difference that the paper hats have been changed for beavers with feathers in them; the lath swords for steel ones; the tin pan and whistle for the drum and fife; the red flannel stripe and bit of blue ribbon for a variegated uniform bespangled with jewels and gaudy with tinsel; and the stick which the leader straddled so gracefully for a live horse which the leader, nine times out of ten,

The effect of the procession upon the individnal hardly has a parallel among natural phenomena. Your butcher or your shoemaker may be, and probably is, a very ordinary man; not blessed with wealth or beauty; having no soulcravings or yearning desires for the Good, the True, and the Beautiful; the owner of a brood of rather dirty and promiscuous children; with an intellect capable of the scientific carving of a sheep or skillful cobbling of a boot. There is nothing majestic or awful about him. You would not invite him to your soiree as a paragon. Indeed, in his morning call at your house, your servant receives him, and they gossip together in a friendly way. But once array your butcher in a plug hat and white apron; throw an emblazoned crimson searf about his muscular shoulders; put a boiled shirt on him and stick a rose in his button-hole; hang two or three tinsel crosses and other ornaments on his manly breast; and, if he be a large butcher let him carry a banner stuck in pouch, looking as if it were rooted in his ample corpus, and he becomes metamorphosed into another creature. As l marches along in his stately manner, keeping time, time, time, in a sort of Runie rhyme, t the tintinnabulation of the band, he is an awful and a majestic being, who towers above you as you stand upon the curbstone, and looks down upon you as one of the sans culoties. Yester day he would have taken off his hat to you; to day, if he sees you at all, he only sees you as an atom; one of a thousand, admiring him as a magnificent being, only equaled by a royal potentate and possibly surpassed by a Sultan in the grandeur of his bearing and the gorgeous ness of his apparel. As you retire to your cham ber at night with the confused pictures of flags. banners, crosses, swords, aprons, horse-collars, trombones, and guns flitting before you, the vision of thus majestic creature appears, loom ing up like Mont Blanc among lesser hills. You regret now that only yesterday you vexed his great soul with complaints about tough beef; that you were threatened to discharge this awe-inspiring creature and employ another. You regret your duliness in not recognizing the ssibilities lying dormant in him, and you mentally resolve to make your respects to him, the Thrice Illustrious Prince, or Most Eminent Grand Seigneur, or High and Top-Lofty Baron, commanding the Most Stunning Knights of Pythagoras, and request the pleasure of eating tough

steak hereafter.

There is one man in the procession, however, who does not possess these attributes. He is the last man. It is said that there must be s last man in a procession; but it must always be so, until some way is discovered of making up the procession in a circle and then giving i notion like a rotary shell, turning round its own axis and going straight ahead also. This last man is a weary, worn, pathetic creature, who looks as if life were a burden to him. He is a rusty, seedy biped, without any good clothes. No stars blaze on his breast. No banner shields him from the flery sun. His ear never hears the inspiring notes of the band. He catches all the dust of the procession. Bystanders rush front of him with impunity. He has no pride at all. There is no pomp about him, no majest of mien. He always looks sick, tired, disheveled and forlorn. Small boys jeer at him. Bus-driv ers contemptuously order him out of the way. Reckless young men make desperate efforts to drive over him. He gets mixed up among news boys, boot-blacks, yellow dogs, advertising wagons, fan-sellers, drays, and franțic women rushing after erratio children, and loses to ocession, and, by the time he regains it, he is a poor, harassed, dejected man and a brother, and an object of universal pity. The chances are that if he does not go off sunstroke or get run over by an ice cart and have to be taken home in an express-wagon, he will, as the result of his pathetic situation, get drunk with remark able dispatch before sunset. So long as there must be a last man in every process should be some compensation. He should be made attractive. Let him be handsomely deco rated and caparisoned. Let him have on two aprons. Let him carry a hanner and have a American fleg in his hat. Let him also have a drawn sword with which to keep off the smal boys and yellow dogs, and thus the last man in the procession will case to be the most wretches object in existence.

The Hon. J. A. J. Creswell yesterday resigned the office of Postmaster-General, which he has held for more than five years. In his official letter to the President, Mr. Creswell says that he is constrained to this course by a proper regard for his private interests. Pernaps Mr. Creswell thinks it a good time to retire on other accounts. The President's reply is characteristic, and evidently the result Mr. Creswell for his fidelity and integrity he says that separation from the only remaining member of his first Cabine makes him feel "as if old association were being broken up." Whether intentionally or not, the President has told a sad truth. His

of the Currency bill alienated friends whom he its operations? Has it given na a single glimps ould well afford to lose, and the Shepherd busiess disgusted staunch supporters whose eseem is worth having. He has now only Tom Murphy, and Shepherd, and Mullett, and Casey upon whom to rest

WALLACE ON SPIRITUALISM. Allusion has already been made in THE TRIB-

UNE to the first paper on "Modern Spiritual

sm" in the Fortnightly Review, by Alfred B.

Wallace, the emipept English scientist and col-

eague of Darwin. The June number of this

magazine contains the second and concluding

saper; and as the generalizations which Mr.

Wallace reaches are the results of an investigation conducted upon scientific principles by a practiced observer of facts, one who comenced as a skentic and has evidently ended as a believer, -and as the results of his investigation will produce a very decided sensation in the whole scientific world, a brief statement of them will be of interest to the general reader. Mr. Wallace comences his second paper by citing a (to him) onclusive test of the objective reality of spirit forms as furnished by spirit photography. In establishing this test he shows in numerous intances that figures have appeared upon the negative besides the sitter; sometimes mere inlistinct forms and sometimes actual portraits which have been recognized. To guard against shams, tests have been applied so as to prevent impositions, and a successful result has been seoured. Among these tests he recites the following: 1. The appearance of a second form where person with a knowledge of photography has performed the process. 2. The appearance of the likeness of a deceased person unknown to the photographer, S. A figure draped in white, partly behind the dark hody of the sitter, without showing through the transparent dark parts of the negative. 4. The descriptions of a medium during the sitting of figures which appear upon the plate and correspond with the description. Mr. Wallace brings orward numerous examples to show that every one of these tests have been repeatedly satisled. But, it may be asked, if these things are o, why are they confined to cases where either the photographer is a Spiritualist, or a spiritual nedium is the sitter, or the parties who apply for pictures apply for spiritual pictures? Why s it that these spiritual forms do not appear ipon some of the millions of pictures taken daily throughout the world, since the process n each case is precisely similar? To bring the natter home, how is it that Mr. Brand, or Mr. Fassett, for instance, in the thousands of pic ures they have taken, have never yet happened o catch an image of another form besides the sitter, since they use the same process as the piritual photographer, especially as Mr. Walace asserts : "The actinic action of the spirit forms is peculiar and much more rapid han that of the light reflected from ordinary naterial forms; for the figures start out the noment the developing fluid touches them, hile the figure of the sitter appears much later.' Or, is there some unknown chemistry at work which can only operate when either the photogapher is a believer or the sitter is a medium? Passing from this branch of his subject, Mr. vallace then catalogues the physical and menal phenomena of Spiritualism, including in the former: simple physical phenomena like rappings, moving and altering the weight of bodies

ighest rank in all countries, and are proved as poroughly as any facts in other sciences. Assuming such to be the case, as regards evidence and proof of facts, he boldly declares that the ceeds to develop: I. The historical teachings of Spiritualism.

the important phenomens of history and of

hemical effects, direct writing and drawing, mn

ical phenomena, spiritual forms, and spiritual

hotographs; and, in the latter, automat-

writing, clairvoyance, and clairaudience,

rance-speaking, impersonation, and healing.

These varying phenomena, he claims, have been

onfirmed over and over again by men of th

human nature, which Science cannot explain but Spiritualism can. II. The moral teachings of Spiritualism as plaining the theory of human nature. Satisfied of the truth of Spiritualism, Mr. Vallace finds himself in possession of a conrenient key to whatever has hitherto been re lected or ignored because it could not be explained He can now believe that the oracles of an equity were not all impostures, and that Socrates demon" was an absolute existence and not fancy of the great philosopher. To him, the miracles of the Old and New Tests ents, like the handwriting on the wall of Belshazzar's palace, and the changing of water into wine at the Cana marriage-feast, are but manifestations of a power daily at work mong us, and the miracles of the saints beong to the same category. Witchcraft also is reality to him, and by Spiritualism he enabled to separate facts from absurd nferences. Second sight becomes a reality also. He also runs full tilt against the prejudices of all religious sects by delaring that the modern Roman Catholic miracles become intelligible in the light of Spiritualism, because "spirits whose affections and passions are strongly excited in favor of Catholicism produce those appearances of the Virgin and of saints which they know will tend to increased religious fervor": and that the efficacy of prayer receives its solution in | do it. Spiritualism, because "as men who are bou moral and religious, and are firm believers in a divine response to prayer, will pray more frequently, more earnestly, and more disinterestedly, they will attract towards them s number of spiritual beings who sympathize with them, and who, when the necessary mediumistic power is present, will be able, as they are often willing, to answer the prayer." Mr. Wallace closes his interesting paper with the system of

1. Man is a duality, consisting of an organize spiritual form, evolved coincidently with and permeat-ing the physical body, and having corresponding or gans and developments.

2. Death is the separation of this duality, and effect no change in the spirit, morally or intellectually.

3. Progressive evolution of the intellectual az moral nature is the destiny of individuals; the know ge, attainments, and experience of earth

nature and destiny which Spiritualism estal

lishes for man, which we give in his own words

edge, attainments, and experience of earth-life forming the basis of spirit-life.

4. Spirits can communicate through properly-er dowed mediums. They are attracted to those the love or sympathize with, and strive to warn, protect and influence them for good by mental impression when they cannot effect any more direct communication: but a follower from Change 4 their

But, granting all that Mr. Wallace claims ono? Admitting that his facts are established and that his deductions are sound, of what ur is it as a rule or guide, since even disembodie anirite are fallible? What good can come out o it? What has it accomplished that is practical or beneficial to man during the half-century of

into the future world? Has it ever even the existence of that higher nower, call it God or by any other name, belief in is inherent in human nature? has it done except to rap upon tables, to ring bells, to play musical instruments, to write reams of commun do not add a solitary idea to our stock of knowledge? Many people will re-scho the caus tic remark of Prof. Huxley: "But, supposing the phenomena to be genuine, they do not in terest me. If anybody would endow me with the faculty of listening to the chatter of old women and curates at the nearest cathedral town. I should decline the privilege, having bet ter things to do. And if the folk in the spiritual world do not talk more wisely and sensibly that their friends report them to do. I put them in the same category." Nevertheless, there is a word more to be said, and that word Mr. Wallace has not omitted. In reply to Prof. Huxley he

This passage, written with the caustic satire in which the kind-hearted Professor occasionally indulges, can hardly mean, that if it were proved that men really continued to live after the death of the body, that fact would not interest him, merely because some of them talked twaddle? Many scientific men deny the spiritof the manifestations, on the ground in the manifestations, on the ground in the contract of t real, genuine spirits might reasonably be expected to indulge in the common-place trivialities which do undoubtedly form the steple of ordinary spiritual much Prof. Huxley, as a supply Prof. Huxley, as a mmunications. But surely Prof. Huxley, as turnilst and philosopher, would not admit this to b reasonable expectation. Does he not hold the doc a reasonable expectation. Does he not not not not ex-trine that there can be no effect, mental or physical, without an adequate cause; and that mental states, faculties and idiosyncrastes, that are the result of gradual development and iffe-long—or even ancestral— habit, cannot be suddenly changed by any known or imaginable cause? And if (as the Professor would probably admit) a very large majority of those who daily depart this life are persons addicted to twaddle, persons who spend much of their time in low or trivial pursuits, persons whose pleasures are sensual rather than intellectual,—whence is to come the transforming power which is suddenly, at the mere throwing off the pi raical body, to change these into beings abis to apiste and delight in high and intellectual purs The thing would be a miracle, the greatest of miracle and surely Prof. Huxley is the last man to contemplate innumerable miracles as a part of the order of nature; and all for what? Merely to save these people from the necessary consequences of their masspent itees. For the essential teaching of Spiritualism is, that we are, all of us, in every act and thought, helping to build up a "mental fabric," which will be and constitute ourselves, more completely after the death of the body than it does now. Just as this fabric is well or it built, so will our progress or happiness be aided or retarded. Just in proportion a we have developed our higher intenectual and moral having, or state as a sy disuse and by giving undue prominence to those aculties which secure us mere physical or selfish enjoyment, shall we be well or ill fitted for the new life faculties which sec

SOUTH CAROLINA. The efforts making by the New York Times the Albany Evening Journal, and other Republican papers, to arouse public attention to the sad state of things in South Carolina under the reign of Moses and the colored Congress at-Large, Cain, are deserving of all praise. In South Carolina the Government is organized. not as in other civilized places in the world, for the protection of life and property, but as an instrument of fraud, robbery, corruption, and oppression; as a vast engine to crush the people of the State. Blessed is the man in South Carolina who owns no property, for he cannot h swindled or taxed to death by colored statesmen who make land cheap by "piling on the taxes." If the Republican party will allow the re-election of Moses in that State, they must take the consequence of his crimes.

Property has been made cheap indeed in North Carolina. It is impossible to sell a piece of land in the whole State at anything like its value, for the State is ruled by beggars and by robbers,-men who find they can make more money by belonging to the Republican party, staying in power and stealing directly or indirectly from the Public Treasury, than they can by engaging in any kind of honest labor.

A piece of property in South Carolina worth \$15.750; full value was taxed in 1870. \$198 for State and county taxes; \$14,000 of this the remainder was assessed at \$3,000 and taxed \$70.75, an increase of 800 per cent on the rate of 1870, and a double assessment! Taxed in almost any ther part of the country, that property would not have had to pay over \$7. Such are the doings of the ring in possession of the State Governm South Carolina. It is not strange that parties here cannot pay their taxes, and that the State, or rather the ring, has to sell them. It is said that tens of thousands of tax sales have been made by the State in consequence of the enormous taxation. Let this thing go on, and as a gentleman writing from that unfortunate State has said, the depreciation of real estate will continue till it will no longer have a value; till the State will be remitted to its original savage wilderness.

In some sections of the State fully one-third of the farms have been sold for taxes, -the asessments having been run up in some cases as

high as 500 per cent. The prosperity of the South is a matter in which the whole country is interested, not the South alone. The North, if the South is finannaily ruined, will, in addition to its own burder have to support that which would otherwise fall on the shoulders of the prosperous South. The question of reconstruction may have to be opened up anew. The Republican party is in the ascendancy in South Carolina. It can, if it will, restore prosperity to the State. If it does not, the people of the country will, hard as is the task, be compelled to find ways and means to

INTERNATIONALISM AS A SCIENCE.

In 1872, the social philosophers of Europe were surprised by the publication of a manifest from certain well-known writers, mostly Germans, declaring that they had broken loose from the received doctrines of political economy, and that they contemplated starting a new school The declaration caused no little alarm and apprehension. It was feared that if the proposed programme were carried out the new school would, wittingly or unwittingly, aid the cause of Socialism. But the eminent scholar who stood at their head, Mr. Gueist, a man of excellent judgment and the mos unquestioned honesty, stopped them in their downhill cares 32 result is, that instead of rushing into the ranks of Communism they have stopped short on ground which their opponents are satisfied to consider debatable They oppose chiefly the laisses fairs and laisses aller principle, and maintain that the weak should be protected against the strong.

Prof. Gneist, of Berlin, at the peeting of the Society which was held not lor since at Eisenach, defined the character of th association. He said that the economists had founded associations to repeal the antiquated laws which shaekled commerce and prevented freedom of industry. The succe of this school of economists was all the greater as the people were then less favorable to gover-

it assumes no longer an attitude of defian towards governments. The great social phenon enon of to-day is the antagonism of the severa classes of society, of one stratum of mankind against another. This antagonism cannot be greater facility of exchange. The old school of sconomists did not deny the power of the State nor its rights. The new holds that in view of the altered aspect of affairs it is incumbent on the State to interfere, and, if possible, find a cure for the evils complained of. No other power can be found competent to remedy them, and remedy them it must, not on the theories or follies of Socialism, but in accordance with the laws of mod-

The new school considers Authority, the old school Liberty, as the best agent of economical progress. The latter permits the State to interfere in commerce or industry only under protest, and leaves individuals to take care of their own interests. The fermer looks on society simply as so many individuals looking for No. 1, and has no belief in individuals being able to solve the most recent so cial questions without aid from the State. The new school is essentially the result of a reaction from the principles of the old.

We have little sympathy with this new scho They are social philosophers and not economists. They start out with an entire miscon tion of political economy. They assume that its laws are not like other laws of Nature, necessary and invariable. When they admit that the let-alone policy was good in the past, they must admit that it is good now. The laws of political economy in this century are the same as they were in the last just as the law of gravitation is the same now that it was then. True, new questions hav arisen in our day. The questions of the relation of labor to capital cannot receive in the fut any economical solution but that which has been given to it already. The short and long of the whole question is, that laborers want higher wages than they are obtaining. Now, the so-called new school can give no answer to this out that which the old gave. The laborer's re muneration is an equation of capital, land, and population; and, so long as the amount of capital and of land and the numbers of the laboring population in a country remain the same, so long the rate of wages will continue anchanged. If the State were to interfere to compose the difference here, it would be only oducing permanent mischief. There can be o legitimate new school of political economists nless the old school is a humbug. Besides, if he State began to interfere, where would stop? Who will draw the line where intererence would end? Legislators would no onger seek the greater good, of the whole. Each would endeavor to wring from all other the greatest concessions possible for the faction that elected him, and legislation would become tenfold the game of grab that it now is,

THE SEA OF SAHARA. Not satisfied with what it has thus far accom-

plished in the way of railroads, steamboats boats, photographs, telegraphs, ocean cables and spectrum analyses, the restless genius of man is in search of new triumphs over Nature. Having laid the Atlantic cable, built the Mount Cenis tunnel, what is there to prevent its making an ocean out of a desert? Why can it not create a sea and modify the climate of the surrounding country? There is no very good reason why this cannot be done in one quarter of the world at least, and that is in Northern Africa; and it is accordingly proposed to put a sea there at no distant future. South of the province of . Constantine and of the Djehel Aures chain of mountains in Northern Africa lie of these chotts cover an immense surface. That of Mel-Kir is 150 square leagues in area. The Mel-Kir chott communicates with another, the Selem; and there are others all the way to the Gulf of Gabes, a distance of 80 leagues more. The most important of these are the Rharsa and the El-Djerid. The eastern bank of the El-Djerid is only 12 miles from the Mediterranean Sea. When dry, these chotts are covered with a thick layer of salts of magnesia. The bed of the chotts is below the level of the Mediterranean. Mel-Kir is 90 feet below it. Selem is 120 feet below it. It is supposed that the depression continues all the way to the Gulf of Gabes. A canal from the Mediterranean to the El-Djerid would create an inland sea. It is likely that such a sea may be made, because everything goes to show that there was a sea there before, and that the Sahara desert was its bed. The expense of cutting the canal would not be great. It is estimated that it would not cost over \$3,000,-000. The proposed sea would be 250 miles in langth by 45 in width. Gen. Changy, Governor of Algeria, has given orders for a survey, and it s expected that it will be begun soon. The effect of the change in the climate, consequent on the presence of this large body of water in the north of Africa, would be felt as far as Spain and Italy. since these countries would be exposed to the water evaporated by the sun of Africa from its

by the enterprise. NO NONSENSE ABOUT HER.

surface. Algeria especially would be benefited

writes to that paper that he has succeeded in finding that being, hitherto supposed to be nonexistent, for whom Mr. Edmund Sparkler sought so assiduously, "the woman with no nonse about her." The discovery is one of even more importance than that of Coggia's comet. Many have made the search but in vain, and in despair have referred the object of their search to the same visionary catalogue which contains the sichemist's stone, perpetual motion, the foun tain of eternal youth, and other paragons which have distracted man from time imme morial. This woman with no not about her hves in Rhode Island. was about to graduate this summer from a seminary, and was chosen to deliver the valed address to her class, as a mark of her scholarship and an indorsement of her inte ability. She quietly but firmly, however, declined the appointment, because it would cost her too much. The etiquette of the school required that as the valed dressed in white, not in simple, enduring cambric, but in a gausy fabric all puffs and flounces, which would be very expensive, and good for othing after once having done service. Upon eing reasoned with, the girl replied: "I cannot afford the dress; I shall in all probability never have occasion to wear it after I leave school, I need books and other helps to further culture and I must shoose between the books and the dress. I choose the books." The result was that also did not deliver the valedictory, and

that some other woman, with no her, did, and probably delivered which was pre-eminent for non one class, and quite a large one, which will be a clined to regard the heroine of the school as h ing a great deal of nonsense about her in ch. ng to spend her spare money for books of a dress, and for voluntarily losing the open tunity to make an interesting exhi sensible people, however, will regard about her, but with a good deal of m and as a girl who will in all likelihood be have from at some future time, -if she has no other consense about her. There are m many parents denying themselves and pro a rigid economy to give their day education, who would be delighted that they had no nonsense about them of the description in commencement seasons. most surprising feature of the whole man that a young girl about to graduate, who has means to purchase a new dress voluntarily deny herself the privile nounce all the delights which a to a bepuffed and belowed the thrills which such a garment is cal arouse in the aggregate female breast, motions which it always produces in the breast, and devote her money to books. average young woman of the pres graduates from a seminary comp ation, and at once arranges her mi stock of music, drawing, painting, and the languages, with matrimonial prospects in view.

The young woman with no nonsense about la evidently believes her education is just conmencing, and can console herself with the tion that her future studies will not be likely to be disturbed by competitors.

Senator Carpenter has sent to the New York papers a defense of his press-gag law, which assed the Senate and was rejected by the Rosse furing the late session. He says that the law lishers; that it merely provides for soing principal through his agent in the Terorial courts; that it is no greater h ship for publishers to be made for the acts of their agents in Wast ton than for a New York carries turer to be held responsible for the engr of his agent in Chicago. Mr. Carpe ment is both disingenuous and weak. It ent overlooks the fact that the utterances of espondents are not made in Washing ferritories, but at the place of public the additional fact that persons aggrieved would have a remedy in the District courts under the gag-law, although they might not be of the District. The injustice of bris ublisher before a partisan jury, such a inevitably be secured in Washington cours when suits affecting the reputations of Govern-ment officials are under trial, is too apparent to dmit of argument.

A new phase of the Wisconsin Rail war has been presented in Hammond, St. Croit County. A conductor of the West Wisconsis Road was recently arrested in that town for charging more that the legal fare. By way of retaliation the Company changed its time and ordered that all trains should run past Han mond without stopping. This action was in direct conflict with the State law, which provides that at least one train way shall stop, at every town on the line of the road, or not more than one-eighth o a mile distant from it, for the purpose of discharging and receiving freight and passenger There is much excitement in Hammond over the action of the railway officials, and threats of violence have been made. It is to be hoped that better counsels will prevail. As matter now stand, the people of Hammond have the upper hand of the railroad. They are is right. They have been so cl to excite the sympathies of all right-feeting zens. By keeping strictly within the law will have a moral advantage of irres power; and in the end the railroad anthor will be glad enough to rescind the obn order, and make reparation

John Ruskin has taken occasion to ven his views on lectures, lecturing, and lecture and diences, in a letter written by him to Mr. Chap man, convener of the Glasgow Athensum ture Committee, declining an invitation to l ture at the Athensum during the winter seas ing except at Oxford, and practically there.
The desire of audiences to be audiences on sit and hear, and not to think or read, t excited for an hour or so, if possible to be armosed, he finds is becoming a pestijential character of the age. The passionate desire of the men and women of the present day is to get, in that short space of time, from a man the kn edge it has taken half his life to gather, aweetened up to make it palatable, and a kneaded into the smallest possible pills to st lecture as a postilent and abominable vanity, might be writing blessed books till 80. Mr. Buskin concludes by givi whole world to understand that if peop to learn from him they may read the three i tions of his, he does not care to talk to t

Bishop Haven, of the Methodist Church Son has been creating quite a sensation by taking dinner with a colored dentist in Atlanta, da and going out to ride with him after dinner. The Atlanta papers, instead of abusing the Bishop, congratulate the colored tooth-pulls upon having a live white Bishop to dine with him, and taunt the Bishops of the Methods Church North with the fact that Bishop Have in far shorth with the fact that Bishop Have in far shorth with the fact that Bishop Have in far shorth with the fact that Bishop Have in far shorth with the fact that Bishop Have in far shorth with the fact that Bishop Have in far shorth with the fact that Bishop Have in far shorth with the fact that Bishop Have in far shorth with the fact that Bishop Have in far shorth with the fact that Bishop Have in far shorth with the fact that Bishop Have in Sorth is far ahead of them in social equa shown his faith by his works, while civil rights but do not practice them.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Milwankes it is reported, notified certain members of Church who had joined the Fox Lake Grans the Patrons of Husbandry, that their action irregular, and contrary to the rule of the Calio Church, which forbide its members to par

On June 3, at Berlin, Dr. Boolam and Pr Siemans experimented with the furnas opparatus constructed by the latter for ion purposes. The experiments were in espect entisfactory.—a concle of h ke or of any odo

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Mullett claims the TRE MALE.

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he Methodist Church South, hite a sensation by taking d denties in Atlanta, Gale with him after dimera, instead of abusing the the colored tooth-puller white Bishop to dine with Bishops of the Methodist he fact that Bishop Haven in social equality, and has is works, while they preach t practice them.

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WASHINGTON.

Resignation of Postmaster-General Creswell.

The Succession Offered to Eugene Hale, of Maine,

in Interesting Time Between Logan and Mullett.

The Day of Bills--- Niblack on Matters and Things.

The Failure of the Civil-Rights Bill---Gen. Bristow and the Treasury Department.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERALSHIP.

RESIGNATION OF MR. CRESWELL.

Washington, D. C., June 24.—Postmaster-General Cresvell this morning tendered his resignation in the following letter:

Washington, D. C., June 24.

Mashington, D. C., June 24.

Mashington,

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

To which the President replied, as follows:

To which the President replied, as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washelf INGTON, D. C., June 34.

If Dran Sirs: As I expressed to you verbally this mening when you tendered your resignation of the effect of Postmaster-General, it is with the deepest regest to me that you should have felt such a course measury. You are the last of the criginal members of the Cabinet named by me as I was ustaing upon my present duties, and it makes me helds if old associations were being broken up that I had hoped might continue through my official life, in separating officially, I have but two hopes to express: first, that I may get a successor who will be as highful and efficient in the performance of the duties of office you resign; accord, a personal friend that I can have the same statchment for. Your record has been satisfactory to me, and I know will so prove to the country at large. Yours, very truly.

U. S. GRANZ.

The Hon, J. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmas LOGAN AND MULLETT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

A LITTLE UNPLEASANTNESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—Newspaper Row was thrown into a state of feverish excite ment this morning by a rumor that Senator Logan, of Illinois, and A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, had indulged in a knockdown. Three or four versions of the alleged encounter were soon in circulation. One was that Mullett had called Logan a liar, and

been badly beaten for his impertinence. Another was that Mullett had dismissed Rankin, Superintendent of the Chicago Custom-House, and, upon being interviewed on the subject by the Senator, had grown angry, and hit out from the shoulder. A third story was that Rullett and Logan met in Secretary Bristow's office, got into an altercation, abused one another in an ungentlemanly manner, and had both been ejected from the premises. A little inquiry only served to put all the above versions of the affair to flight, and to reach

THE REAL STATE OF THE CASE.

It would appear that in constructing the new Post-Office building in the city of New York, the Government advertised for proposals for putting in passenger elevators. Among other responsible bidders were the Messres Hale, of Chicago firm, that their bid was the lowest, and, being responsible men, they claimed the contract. They further state that, upon making their demand to be awarded the job,

MULLETT RAISED VARIOUS

ebjections, and finally told them that he had promised the contract to a friend in New York, but would give them the contract for putting the elevators into the Chicago Custom-House and Post-Office, on condition that they would withdraw from the contract for the New York work, They refresd to lists to this proposal, and continued to urge their claims. On the other hand. Mullett claims that

Mallett claims that

THE HALE BROTHERS DECLIVED HIM.

He says that upon the opening of bids he asked the Mesars. Hale to produce some evidence that their elevators were what they claimed to be and that they invited him to go to New York with them and inspect one of their elevators which was in operation there. He believes, he says, that they thought that he would not accept their invisation, for upon going to New York he found they had no elevator on exhibition, therefore he had refused to consider their hid. The story of the Supervising Architect

Messara Hale.

It is not at all likely that they would continue to prosecute their suit, had they been caught in the sorape alleged by Mullett. But, be that as it may, the Chicago men have worked assiduously to obtain the contract for the New York work, while Mullett has been doing his level best to prevent them. This morating one of the Hale brothers, accompanied by Senator Logan, called at the Treasury Department to see Mullett. On meeting Mullett, Mr. Logan addressed him about the business about which he and Mr. Hale had come, and was

ABRUPTLY REQUESTED TO COME AGAIN.

and alone, and he would receive an audience. This arrangement did not suit theconvenience of the Sanator from Illinois, and for a few minutes he gave vent to his feelings. Mr. Mullett, warning with the occasion, poured forth a torrent of abous of Mr. Hale, thickly studded with oaths.

Locar sort Male.

abuse of Mr. Hale, thickly studded with cathaalso, and was only prevented by the smallness of the creature from scattering little Mullett around promiscuonsly. Finally, after exhausting their stock of abusive spitchets, the two contestants retired to the room of the Secretary of the Treasury, where Mr. Logan proceeded to pour out his grievances. Mullett interrupted him frequently during the recital, and when Mr. Logan had finished began to swear neat outrageously. He had no proceeded far, however, when Mr. Bristow called a halt, and in his severest tones informed Mullett that he would not permit him or any other man to use profane language in his office, or any other part of the Treasury building. He also impressed as Mullett the fact that his insolence to visitors, and especially to Sanstors, would no longer be learned, and a repetition of the scenes of toter would lead to the soceptance of his resignaline. With this rebote, Mullett retired.

NOTES AND NEWS.

NOTES AND NEWS.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Stribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—Last Monday
the receipts from Internal Revenue sources for
the present fiscal year reached \$100,166,000, being an excess over the estimate made by Commissioner Douglass for the year. It is thought
in the Internal Revenue Bureau that the excess
of receipts over estimates for the fiscal year will
reach \$2,000,000. The excess over the estimates
for the last fiscal year amounted to nearly \$11,\$10,000.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

In the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill the state added an amendment adding \$342,000 for establishing new life-saving stations along the Atlantic and lake coasts, and the amendment was concurred in by the House. The letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending the establishment of new stations, saked for but \$250,000, and the excess of saving \$200,000 was an error.

Personal Secretary of the Treasury areas asked for but \$250,000, and the excess of saving \$200,000 was an error.

Personal Secretary of the Company of three ways. The President leaves to-morrow, with Long-time, Heavy, Senators Ransom and Gordon, all ex-Confederate Generals, for White Sulphur samp, to remain four or five days.

The STRULLLIEST CASE.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit found an indictament to-day against A. C. and for defauntion of character, in that as an expendent of the Detroit Five Press he promed to be printed a few months age in that the same a statisment that Seaster Chandler, of

Michigan, had been helped from the floor of the Senate, in open session, in a state of intoxica-tion. It is understood that Buell will be brought

at once for trial.

It is reported to-night that Messra. Dennison and Blow have sent telegrams to the President, declining to serve as Commissioner to govern the District. It was ascertained definitely, however, at a late hour that Dennison had accepted.

POSTMASTER-ORNEAL CRESWELL'S RESIDENTION seems to have been the result of an understanding ensiting for some time between him and the President. The Hon. Eugene Hale, of Maine, has been tendered the position, but has not yes signified his acceptance. It is thought that he would make a most efficient officer.

The letter of Lyman K. Bass, declining the appointment of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has been received.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1874.
THE DAY OF BILLS. Well, Warren Young," said I to the young man who has the important and hard-worked place of Chief Clerk of the Document-Room,

"Somewhere about 6,000, and we are only half way along in the Congress. In all the Forty-second Congress—three sessions—there were only 4,073 bills introduced."

This was as 1 expected. Count the bills and their rise and fall in number, and you count the forward tendency to legislate, and the pressure of private or local rapacity upon the National Body. The definition of Congress in the year 1874 might be: "An unwieldy House of Commons, to which most of the members come from special interests, many as professional jobbers, and a few from accident or patriotism."

The session of Congress is expiring, and both good and bad men leave it half-eatisfied. Jobbery's expectations have not been met. Reform's hopes have not been gratified. There have been victories over individual plunderers and bad ex-emplars, but the framework and system of things are undisturbed; the last seesion of Con-gress is always the worst, and that is yet to come. The men the people defeat this autumn sit again from December to March, malign, sullen, and rapacious. The men the people reelect will have two years before them,—enough to round off a politician's eternity. So do not to round off a politician's eternity. So do not be too self-complacent. There is no punish-ment beyond defeat in American politics, and defeat is not opprobrium. In a new and elastic country there is a rebound for any man of per-severance and force. In this Congress are many men whose careers should have closed if perfect justice and perfect example had prevailed. There is Roderick Butler; there is John Cessna. Everything is represented which either failed Everything is represented which either failed or succeeded, from the Lost Cause and Pig Iron or succeeded, from the Lost Cause and Pig Iron up to Adultery and the Chorpenning Claim. The Congress to be elected does not offer in the bulk of the country much promise. I will give the

The Congress to be elected does not offer in the buils of the sountry much promise. I will give the

VIEWS OF MR. NIELACE,

of Indiana, whom I think, on general observation, to be about the best Democratic representative. He is modest, cool, concervative, and has been seven times seen to Congress from the district of Vincennes, in the Egypt of Indiana. General acquaintance with public men in Congress for twenty years gives him the authority of experience as well as of character.

"I shall go out this year," said Mr. Niblack.

"The Grangers are strong in my district, and I think, from the looks of things, that we are to have a picayune campaign, with a good deal of mud-throwing, much discussion of very small points, and no general science in politics. As a lawyer, compelled to deal with things of proced, and F. P. Taylor, of Detroit, subtitude and elected.

The Granger movement in the long run, except to loosen the tips of party, to make way for the deliberate examination of large realities in our life and government by the observant thinkers of both parties."

Tou know," he said,—"everybody does,—that, behind the War, on the Northern side of it, a perfect revolution went os in our economies. Large special interests fortified them selves in every constituency, and, when the War stopped, there they stood revealed intrendent, all but impregnable, and they continue to rule the country. What the Grangers and Labormen are quarreling about is a small seddy in a general discontant. Those special interests fortified them selves in every constituency, and, when the War stopped, there they stood revealed intrendent of the proceedings were opened by every organization whose mission is to stranger than the special interests fortified them are very organization whose mission is to stranger than the correction of opinion at the polls is compelled to take the form of wild, spasmodic resistance; but the special interest overreaches at the proceeding search of the proceeding the proceeding the proceeding to take the form of wild

expression of opinion at the polls is compelled to take the form of wild, spasmodic resistance; but the special interest overreaches it by superior intelligence, perseverance, and recources, and by the necessities or weakness of the representative in the Legislature, Congress, or elsewhere. We do not dare to discuss general economical questions as we used to do between parties. Both parties cater to those interests, and it is because they have had no opposition that the interests themselves break down, yet are formidable even when decrepit."

"Do you think a National Constitutional Convention advisable?" I saked.

"Well, a good many people think we need some wider view of the situation than a political party can take. Clarkson Potter is one of the most thoughtful men we have, and he entertains the idea that the Constitution itself requires overhauling and rehabilitation. I have always been averse to meddling with so eld and efficient a charter, but I do see grave differences between our commercial society and that which framed the Constitution."

"Do you anticipate that the next Congress will much amend things?"

"No." There is a general demand for honest men, and a number of plain, unsophisticated country-gentlemen will probably come here and trim the surface of things. But they will be disappointed. The field is so wide, the subjects are so numerous, the knowledge required is so difficult to be required, that mere rectitude and good intentions will not meet the case."

Mr. Niblack said that Gov. Hendricks had forborne to speak or write on the currency question, because it was out of his domain as a Provincial Executive. He had been unfortunately placed at a disadvantage in these days, and had twice or thrice had to call out troops to stop strikes. Mr. Niblack thought Mr. Morton was not long to possess the yitality to keep on the stage of events, and had twice or thrice had to call out troops to stop strikes. Mr. Niblack thought be had reashly put himself at the head of the Expansion movement. Alluding to an a

be said that Orth had been at the moment flutered, but that the drift of things was toward political chaos; and even Michael C. Kerrach's provided that of the service of the day.

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See and the service of things was toward by pushed by a Republication of the day.

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See and the service of the latter would be an essentive of men like Mr. Marshall, of Hinds, with quiet and watchful conservation, retiring from the public service.

Both Indiana and Penneylyania have been redistricted Mr. Clymer, Democrate, of the latter State, apprehends that, instead of fire Democrate, there will be ten in the part Congress.

The fate of the bill which Mr. Summer left as a Parliamentary legacy to E. Rockwood Hoar and others, would appear to indicate that there is either a slight reaction against the effects of reconstruction, or that, in view of the pending campaign, all sides are afraid of the Civil Rights measure. The Democrate would have liked to see it pressed; but they dared not vote in the direction of bringing it up, being narrowly watched by their own press and people, who hated the bill so greatly as to be awage to any party-maneuvering with it, and even lond upon any member whose seat was umilled when it earns to a vote. The Republicans in the South were mortally afraid of it, because, if it should be raised, every man of them was doomed by ite. Brownlow and others, who soidom dong this bill that they pronounced against interests, the bill, victorious in the Senate after an all-week and one all-implication in rights often await of the calvest of the ca

bave suffered immediately by the enforcement of this law, and the whole school system in those parts might have been abandoned.

THE MEW SECRETARY OF THE TREASURE.

In the Treasury Department there is a higher personality, and, of course, a more sensitive discipline, wholly derivable from the new Secretary. I called to see him last Friday, and found him at his deak, cordial and officer-like. He said that he had been somewhat surprised and discouraged at the multifold details he must attend to, which permitted but little exercise of the ideal functions of a financier.

Repeating this to an expert in the Department, he said:

"That is the game the barnacles here play

Repeating this to an expert in the Department, he said:

"That is the game the barnacles here play with a new Secretary. They crowd an infinity of little things upon him, look responsible and important, and discourage him, if they can. Some of us subordinates would like to call Gen. Bristow's attention to the bureaus where the leakage is oldest, and where fortunes have been acquired by subordinates; but the old staff is too well disciplined. Men like Banfield go out rich. Detectives like Whitely occasionally make havoe amongst some alleged counterfeit-plates of no value, while moieties, compoundings, and mischief go os. The very mail that is opened for the Secretary by an officer elevated to a bureaucrat for that purpose, is a daily treasury of secrets worth hundreds of dollars. The old Assistant Secretaries, who dodge around here as attorneys, possess every clue and personality available to their profit. Gen. Bristow has a greater task before him than to manage a whole government of less superficies than ours.

Bristow's appointment, as ex-Gov. Magoffin told me, gave satisfaction in Kentucky, regardless of party. Ex-State Treasurer Wintersmith proclaims that he will make the best Secretary of the Treasury since Hamilton.

Kentucky, notwithstanding its backwardness in some respects, is in a remarkably secure financial position, with a debt of \$2,500,000, and twice that amount to pay it with, as the State bonds are outstanding and cannot be obtained from their holders.

There is time between the present and the reassemblage of Congress for Gen. Bristow to rectify the Treasury Department, and present it, at the reassemblage, with a Civil Service capable of answering the requirements of the country, without the annual scandal so damaging to our credit at that sensitive spot.

CONVENTION OF THE Y. M. C. A

CONVENTION OF THE Y. M. C. A Opening Exercises at the Internation-

al Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. with strangers attending the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Convention met in the First Presby-terian Church to-day, at 11 o'clock, and was Association. Eight hundred delegates were reon. The regular Secretary being absent, J. V. L. Graham, of Baltimore, was chosen the temporary Secretary. A committee consisting of seven members was appointed, to whom all mat-ters of business should be referred until permanent organization was effect Remarks were made by Mr. Fischer

of Georgia, the venerable Dr. Plumber, of South Carolina, Prof. Doan, of Cincunati, and there, upon the great importance of the occaion, and the great good done by the Associaion. The remarks of the venerable Mr. Fischer

ources, and ources, and that the action of your Concrets, and ources, and ourc

welcomed the members and friends from abroad to the city.

The Rev. J. B. Helwig, on behalf of the Church, and President Osborn, in behalf of the Young Men's Association, delivered addresses of welcome. Besponse was made, in behalf of the International Convention, by its President. The meeting was one of the largest ever heid at Music hall. The meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock, and the delegates repaired to the First Presbyterian Church to partake of a grand supper prepared by the citizens in honor of the event.

To-morrow the Convention will commence and transact their regular order of business. Meetings will be held in the early part of the afternoon in various parts of the city by members of the Association.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.

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ST. JOHN'S DAX.

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RAILROAD NEWS.

Report of the Great Western Investigating Committee in London.

The Present Management of the Road Unqualifiedly Condemned.

Extraordinary Course of the West Wisconsin Railroad.

All Trains Ordered to Run by the Town of Hammond.

THE WISCONSIN LAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DISON, Wis., June 24.—Atty.-Gen. Sloan's the United States Circuit Court for an injune mond having been detained so long at Springfield. The Governor has telegraphed to Justice
Davis requesting him, if possible, to sit in the
case, that the decision, one way or the other,
may have as much weight as possible.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Companies bave
OBTAINED TEN DAYS EXTENSION
of time from to-day in which to answer the Attorney General's application in the Supreme
Court for a decree forteiting their charters.

Another railroad agent, M. Kane, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at the Insane Hosputal station, was tried to-day, convicted, and
IINED \$50 AND COSTS
for illegal charges.

Some stir was created here to-day by the advent of several of the managing officials of the
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and
their going to interview the Governor. Rumors
were rife of some settlement of the railroad imbroglio, but it transpired that they
were simply returning from an inspection tour
of their Iowa and Minnesota Divisions by
special train, stopped at the Park Hotel here for
dinner, and make a friendly call on the Governor, but did not discuss matters at issue between the Stale and railroads. They also called
at the Railroad Commissioners' office.

GETTING EVEN.

The Railroad Commissioners' office.

GETTING EVEN.

The Railroad Commissioners have received a
letter from Hammond, St. Croix County, signed
by one James Ross, of that place, complaining
that a West Wisconsin Railroad conductor, having been arressed for charging illegal passenger
rates, the Railroad Company, to take revenge
upon the place, which is a village of some 1,500
people, shipping and receiving a large amount
of freight, have got up a new time-table,—

BUN BY THE STATION WITHOUT STOPPING,
—and threaten to do worse. The letter closes:
While we stand by the Governor in enforcing the
law, we hold that you must see that our right is maintained; that the Company is not allowed unlawfully to
parsecute us as a place, because we are loyal. If you
can aid us in havin

property dastroyed. They success evil, but it will be most natural to retaliate. If this company persists in its suicidal course it alone will be responsible for the terrible consequences.

The Governor has taken measures to learn the exact facts in the case, and if as reported, probably the Attorney General will make application for forfeiture of the charter of the offending Company.

THE GREAT WESTERN.

John W. Brooks, Nathaniel Thayer, H. Hannewell, Sidney Bartiett, Boston; George F. Tatman, Moses Taylor, John Jacob Astor, New York; Erastus Corning, Albany, Directors. They will meet in Boston or New York hereafter, to elect officers.

London, June 23.—The St. Petersburg Gasette announces that the railway officials have received orders to make arrangements for a visit of the Queen of England, who is expected to be in Russia about Sept. 14.

The Chicago & Northwestern Bailroad Company discharged twenty men from their carshops at Fond du Lac yesterday. Two freighttrains have been taken off.

NATIONAL SAENGERFEST.

advices indicate that the application of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad bondholders to tion to restrain the Attorney-General and Railtion to restrain the attorney-General and nair-road Commissioners from enforcing the law regulating railroad rates will not probably be heard till next week, owing to Judge Drum-mond having been detained so long at Springfield. The Governor has telegraphed to Justice

RESULT OF THE RECENT INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Toronto, June 24.—The Globe publishes this morning a cable dispatch from its London cor-respondent, which says: "The Great Western respondent, which says: "The Great Western Investigation Committee's report, just published, condemns the present management. It enumerates cases of careless administration and lavish and reckless expenditure. It says the past has been one of serious error in the policy of uncontrolled expenditure and extravagance, without check or limitation. The road is described as well-nigh financially ruined, and as a chace of departmental confusion, laxity, and waste. The report recommends the complete reorganization of the Board."

second Day's Proceedings at Cleve-

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., June 24.—The second day of the Saengerfest was bright and cool, and the throng of visitors amused themselves by driving alout the city, excursions on the lake and social gatherings in beer-hairs and suburban hotels. The singers rehearsed with the orchestra s part of the morning, and held a part of an impromptu picnic in the Saengerfest building. Before sunset the tide of people began to set toward the hall, and at 8 o'clock not only was every seat filled, but hundreds stood up in the aisless and crowded on the ends of the stage. The doors were finally closed, many hundreds being turned away. Not less 10,000 people were in the building, ibediding the chorus of 1,500. Before the festival it was feared that the building would never be filled; now the regret is that it was not built larger.

The concert opened with "Leonora Overture, No. 3," followed by Liste's majestic Eighteenth Pealm, which brought out for the first time the grand chorus in all its magnificent strength. The chorus more than fulfilled ail expectations, notwithstanding its immense size. Its tone is flexible, smooth, and sonorous, the basses being especially competent.

fexible, smooth, and sonorous, the basses being especially competent.

MME. LUCCA

appeared in the song. "Meio Lied," by Gaurbert, and in the scene from the fifth act of "L'Africaine." Her appearance, to lazing with diamonds, was the signal for a storm of applause, and at the close of the first piece the enthusiastic Germans quite lost their heads. She repeated part of each number in response to imperative demands, and, on the whole achieved a great triumph. Large as the hall is, her vouce filled it completely, and without apparent effort.

The orchestrial numbers were "Tannbauser" overture, and "Mazeppa Marsch" from Liszt; all of which, as well as the accompaniments to the choruses, were admirably performed. A very successful number was Schubert's "Omnipotence," the tenor solo being sung by Mr. Abel. of

the choruses, were admirably performed. A very successful number was Schubert's "Omnipotence," the tenor solo being sung by Mr. Abel. of Detroit, who was leader of the Sacugerfest in this city fourteen years ago. The concert tonight was in all respects.

After the concert the Cleveland Gesangverein gives a grand moonlight concert and ball at the Summer Gardens on Woodland avenue. To this nearly all visiting singers have gone, and music, dancing, and feasting will continue until long after midnight. To-morrow brings the grand matinee, at which Mme. Lucca, the orchestra, and 1,500 children from public schools will appear.

CARPENTER'S GAG LAW.

What the Wisconsin Senator Says in Befense of it.

New York, June 24.—Senator Carpenter publishes here, this moining, a letter about what has been styled "Carpenter's Gag law," and says: "An accurate statement in regard to this matter will satify every journalist who respects truth, and will diminish the force of the vituperation uttered by those of the profession who do not." In the course of his review of the law and its several sections, the Senator writes: "Why general laws should not apply to the District of Columbia as well as to the Territories is not perceived, or why any capitalists of New York or Boston, carrying on business by an agent in this District, should have a greater objection to coming here for trial than to going to Idaho or Wyoming, is not very apparent; but the great objection is that it suplies to publishers as well as merchants, mechanics, manufacturers and all other business men. Now, to this, I reply that the bill has no special reference to publishers. It deats with all men alike, and they who make this objection ought to show upon what ground publishers can claim exemption from laws which bind everybody else. They seem to think that they may be sued in Washington for libel. Well, why should they not be, if they commut an injuryby an agent in this District? The law of hoel is no more unfavorable to the press than the statute agains: larceny is unfriendly to the people. One perplexes thisves, and the other hars, but neither is a terror to homest men, and this bill is no more injurious to publishers than every law must be that looks to the impartial administration of justice.

"While the bill was under consideration in

one class of citizens from the operation of the general law and declare immunity in favor of libel and slander, and every Democrat who voted upon the proposition sustained it. The reason for this is quite obvious. The chief occupation of the Democratic press to-day is to compose and publish libels upon the party in power. Any discouragement given to libel and slander would be thwarting the means by which the Democratic party, hopes to overthrow the Republican party.

"The proposition was defeated by the votes of thirty-three Republicans. The motion to strike out the whole of the eleventh section was also defeated by a vote of yeas, 16, and nays, 40, and on the passage of the bill thirty-two Senators voted aye."

Senator Carpenter thinks that under the circumstances he should not be singled out for special criticism. The general operation of the law the Senator illustrates as follows:

"Suppose a manufacturer of carriages in the City of New York establishes a house in Chicago for the sale of such carriages, and his business there is managed by an agent. The agent sells a carriage with a false warranty. Under the provisions of this section, suit might be brought in the Federal Court of that State, and service be made upon the agent there, and upon principal in New York. Is there any injustice in this? Should the party who has been defrauded be compelled to take his witnesses to New York for trial? Is it a hardship to provide that a suit may be maintained where the transaction out of which it arose was had? Is there any injustice in providing that the agent sent to Chicago to transact business shall be considered also the agent in regard to suits arises, are not yet served upon the agent in regard to suits arising therefrom under this section? Process can only be served upon the section? Process can only be served upon the agent in the Western States, why should he not submit to the jurisdiction of the court where he has an agent to transact he very business out of which the suit arises, as he would have to do if

CASUALTIES.

Further Reports from the Syracuse Herror.

Fourteen Persons Killed by the Falling Church--- 100 Wounded.

Three Lives Lost by a Fire in Green County, Ky.

STRACUSE, N. Y., June 24.—Further search this morning in the ruins of the Central Baptist Church failed to find any more bodies. The list of killed numbers thirteen. Last night's list is correct, except in the case of the reported death THE NUMBER OF WOUNDER

of the boy Ostrander.

THE NUMBER OF WOUNDED

foots up 100, of whom twenty are seriously injured. There have been no deaths to-day. A squad of police have possession of the building, pending the Coronor's inquest.

The occasion of the gathering last night was a festival, given by the ladies of the church, and a concert by "the Little Old Folks." At the rear of the church are Sunday-school rooms, occupying the first floor, and the church parlors occupying the second floor. This part of the edifice was in use for the festival and concert at the time of the accident.

SUPPLE WAS BEING SERVED in the contral parlor, which had been prepared for the occasion with tables, etc. This room, which was 40 feet square, was filled with people, the session room below being deserted save by a few persons. The number in the supper-room is variously estimated at from 250 to 500, mostly grown persons. At the time the floor gave way the children of the congregation were in one of the ante-rooms, being prepared for the "Ancient Concert." But for this fact the list of dead must have been very much larger, as many of the helpless little ones would have been crushed to death in the mass of humanity,

CROWDED INTO THE "Y" SHAPED VORTEX formed by the falling timbers. At the moment of the falling of the floor, the scene within the parlor was one of happy enjeyment. While all were pleasantly engaged, without a single sign of warning.

THE FLOOR SUDDENLY SANK RENEATH THEM, and in an instant all were buried in a mass of suragging humanity, intermixed with falling timbers, farniture, etc., and in utter darkness, the gas having been extinguished by the breaking of the gas pipes. An instant after the fearful descent had been made, all was silent as the grave, but immediately after

HEARTERNDING APPEALS FOR HILP
were to be heard from hundreds of those who were in seoning from the doors and windows, which were smashed out by frightened people, and an alarm was sounded. The uninjured within the church who were able to free themselves from the mass

quickly at hand, and labored nobly in the work of rescue.

THE SCENE WITHIN THE BUILDING was terrible in its details, and that without the edifice heartrending indeed. Fathers and mothers searching for their children, husbands looking for wives, wives inquiring for husbands, brothers for sisters, and children for their parents of whose fate all were uncertain and in dread. Quickly and rapidly the work of extricating the people was carried on by aid of lanterns. As fast as the living and dead were rescued they were passed out through the windows and doors where ready hands assisted to convey the dangerously injured and dead to the physicians' offices and neighboring houses.

The excitement without the church was terrible, and as each body was being carried to ad-

Louisvinez, Ky., June 24.—A letter to the Courier-Jonenal says that the house of John D. Scott, Green County, Ky., burned Sunday morning while the family were all asleep, and the youngest daughter was burned. Mr. Scott, when aronsed, jumped from a second story window and escaped. Another daughter aroused the family, and all got out of the house except the daughter named, and William Perkins, a boy 16 years old. After Mr. Scott found that his daughter was still inside, he went back into the flames and was never seen again. Next morning a few charked bones was all there remained of three persons. They were all buried in one case.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. Boston, Mass., June 24.—The Liquor-License bill passed the Lower Branch of the Legislandre to-day by a vote of 72 to 59.

Boston, June 24.—The Benate has enacted the License bill.

SPECIAL TOTICES.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED any other remedy known to the American public. They nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to conup is warranted not to contain a particle of optum: It is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus sorrect all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consump tion can be sured, and as Schenek's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal of-fice, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed

PROPOSALS. COAL AND WOOD

FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. SEALED PROPOSALS

SEALED PROPOSALS.

Will be received at the office of the Board of Education, Now. It and S LaSule-st., Room 34, 13, 100 to 100 t

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY! 1,000

Llama Lace Points **JACKETS**

At an Enormous Sacrifice!

SIMPSON. NORWELL

Llama Lace Llama Lace Jackets

MARKED DOWN To correspondingly low prices. They not

LLAMA LACE POINTS From \$5.50 up. LLAMA LACE JACKETS

We have no hesitation in saying that this is the cheapest lot of Liama Goods we have ever offered. To intending purchasers of these goods we would recommend an early selection so as to get the choice of the assort-

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO. 79 & 81 State-st. MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Bepty was made by the Railroad Commission.

The Railroad Commission.

The Railroad Commission and the Company relief the Railroad Commission.

The Railroad Commission and the Violation of the law partition of the law part Handkerch'fs

MADE TO ORDER. Ready-Made Shirts of our own manufac-ture reduced \$3 per dozen. Sizes to fit everybody. Strangers visiting the city will do well to visit our establishment, as it has no

equal in size, in its line, in America. Goods freely shown without in any respect urging their sale. WILSON BROS.

67 and 69 Washington-st. (NEAR STATE), CHICAGO.

Also, Fourth-st., Pike's Opera House, Cin-

SILKS.

Rich Gros Grain Silks. A GREAT SACRIFICE!

Field, Leiter & Co., State and Washington-sts., Will place on sale to-day, June 25,

Heavy Gr'n Gros Grain Silks, \$2 Reduced from \$3 and \$4. Heavy Lav'der, Garnet, &c., \$2.50 Reduced from \$3.25 and \$4, and Heavy Assorted Colors at \$2.75 Reduced from \$3 and \$4, ALL MARKED DOWN to close

out before inventory.

LAKE NAVIGATION. Excursion Steamers

THE GOODRICH TRANSPORTATION CO. Will charter Steamers to run to Evansion, Highland Park, South Chicago, etc. The Company have chartered the Evanyon Pier for Universalists use, Liberal discount made to Church Sunday Schools and Bearvalent Scoleties.

T. G. BUTLIN, Superintendent,

GENERAL NOTICE. third on application to the Building and Sabply Agent, but ween the hours of 8 and 8 p. m., at the above named but ween the hours of 8 and 8 p. m., at the above named but ween the hours of 8 and 8 p. m., at the above named but have named but have not contained by Proposals will be received for the Hard Coal, the Soft Coal, and the Wood and Sides apparately.

The Committee was fair to seeing such hind of Coal as they deem for the best fatewests of the city, or to reject any or all of the proposals entering the city, or to reject any or all of the proposals entering the city, or to reject any or all of the proposals entering the city, or to reject any or all of the proposals entering the city or "Shoreks" a reputed Insurance Solitoites or "Shoreks & Follow, Insurance Agents and Brukese, 204 LaSulle-st.

BERLIN.

"Hohenzollern Weather"-The Emperor-"Our Fritz" and His Children.

Bismarck and Count Arnim

A Visit to Kreuzberg on Pentecost Sunday.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuns.

Berlin, May 26, 1874.

"Is not thilke the mery moneth of May ?"and yet the inclemency of March tarries till Pentecost. The weather has been very variable this spring.—deluding us in the latter part of February with signs of an early summer, and now we are pelted with cold rains and hall-storms ust as the city has made its appearance in its summer outfit. The skies are very fickle: one just as the city has made its appearance in its summer outfit. The skies are very fickle; one moment clear and warm, perhaps the next half-hour witnesses a congregating of clouds and a prospective shower. Because of this fickleness, it is one of the sardinal duties of a Berliner to never leave the house without an umbrella, the stringency of which I Berlin weather in particular, I have no desire of naugurating a discussion; I wish only to induct n a proper manner a few remarks over a peculiar ion of sunshine popularly designated "HOHENZOLLERN WEATHER."

believers call it coincidence, but the simple the of the yeomanry attaches to a far greater significance than can salbly be drawn from so profane an explanation. "Honenzollern weather" is very extent of its kind, indeed,—a quite superlative xuriance of sunlight, deriving its appellation om the fact that it invariably blesses the

ealient of its kind, indeed,—a quite superlative fuxuriance of sunlight, deriving its appellation from the fact that it invariably blesses the projects of the Kaiser with its presence. Kaiser Withelm is noted for his piety; in fact, there was never so pious a King on the throne of Prussia; and it is taken for a token of the peculiar acceptableness of his devotions that the benignancy of Heaven is thus evinced.

In spite of his advanced sge,

THE EMPEROR

k very active, occupying himself as busily with the duties of his high position as his health allows; and it is very rarely one reads in the Court-dispatches that indisposition has prevented him from having the usual consultations with the nigh officials of the realm, or cannot meet him driving in the Thiergarten,—at atacly form, whose white bairs and whiskers do not correspond well with the fire of his sye. The Hohenzollern family has always been noted for a magnificent physical development. (Frederic the Great may be excepted, as he can hardly be said to have been stately.)

The great Kurfurst of Brandenburg would have served for a model of Thor, the thundering god of German mythology; and the last two Kings of Prussia were of equally imposing stature. The present Crown-Prince seems to have inherited all the prepossessing qualities of his family, sur mis children.

Sur mis children

show great deterioration. The reason for this may be given briefly: The Princes of Prussia, instead of making foreign alliances, have here-tofore sought wives among the smaller Princely families of Germany, so that they have always represented pure, healthy German blood. But the present Crown-Prince married a Princess out of the physically most degenerated Royal family of Europe,—a family which, from constant intermarriages of cousins, has supplied the throne with decases which such a violation of the prown-Prince have the physical vigor of their amily, and the eldest has a chrone lisease which has disabled his left arm. Esmarch is reported to have said,—and I reserved if the Hous triage. The Germans possess a great the feeling of the Greeks for physical ion; though not denying, as the latter at a misshaped or dwarfish form may acry high mental endowments; and unity Bismarck is of the opinion that, in riod of political fermentation, the stability archy in Germany, depends, to a great on the personality of the ruler.

nt, on the personality of the ruler.

BISMARCK.

It, whether the Chancellor made use of the ression or not, it is certain that he is in disfawith the Princess; and that, if she can exert necessary influence, he will hardly hold present position when "Our Fritz" is seated to the throne. Even with the Emperor the perduminence of Bismarck is quite anomalous is political relations; the solution for which dox is to be found in the respective character of the two. The former is mild, sympang, and inclined to the gentlest measures; the latter reasons coldly, and acts with uning firmness. He is, in fact, a pessimist in ites, and his famous expression, "The questions of the time are to be settled with blood and steel," indicates well the nature of the man. His political penetration is unrivaled, and he seems possessed of all the skill of Cardinal Richelieu in detecting, and baffling, the plots of Germany's foes; but his enemies say he totally misconceives the spirit of the age. As a student he was well-known to have professed the views of Machiavelli and Hobbes, whose ultra pessimism found a representative in the later theorist, Arthur Schopenhauer. His theory, then, is one of force; he does not recognize practically the existence of gentler elements in human nature, but avails himself at once of coercive measures. This accounts for the listic sympathy which exists between him and the Emperor, and why she latter is not always inclined to favor the opinion of his Frime Minister. For instance: in the matter of the Obligatory Civil Marriage bill, the typenchant logic of Bismarck failed to convince his sovereign of the advisability of the law; it was an article in the Spenersche Zeitung, in which the abuse of the them existing regulations by the Catholic priests was discussed, and the matter treated from a higher standpoint than Bismarck's humanics, that caused the Emperor finally to ratify the measure.

The late complications with

The late complications with

afforded an excellent opportunity for judging of
the sentiment respecting Bismarek's Chancellorship, as the opinions of statesmen were pretty
decided and quite freely uttered. In fact, it was
a sort of trial case, in which public sentiment
was felt; and the result was that the Chancellor was sustained, and the Graf left public service. This slight breeze has had, then,
no other effect than to provoke criticisms
and replies respecting Bismarck's home and forsign diplomacy. Apparently this is the case;
but the nigh estimation in which Graf Arnin has
hithertobeen held, both on account of his services
and the talents he has displayed, may well leave
it open to doubt if he will content himself with
the result. But the memory of Bismarck's services to Prussia is still too fresh in men's minds
to sllow any measures towards supplicating him
to be received with favor. Gratitude, usually so
pernicious in politics, will give unity to the policy of the German Empire till it has adapted itself to its new life, when conservatism may take
the halm.

PENTECOST.

One of the most striking peculiarities of Ger-

celf to its new life, when conservatism may take the halm.

PENTECOST.

One of the most striking peculiarities of German life is the observation of ecclesiastical feasts. In comparison with the insonciance which generally prevails respecting "holy ordinances," it is at first a matter of surprise; but the difficulty will disappear if we consider the peculiar way in which they are regarded. Under the domination of Catholicism, "holy days" were regarded purely as a matter of religion; but how, in Protestant Germany, the objective character has disappeared, or is modified; that is the religious element has been eliminated. The German is by nature very social, and, possessing a healthy, vigorous organization, he eagerly selzes every opportunity to enjoy himself, with his friends, in the sunshine and under the trees. This is why, avery sunday, those who have been confined in their shops during the week hasteu into the country, or resort to the bear-gardens, where the little glimpess of Nature which they obtain are recalled during the succeeding week of toil with the off-repeated exclamation of Wunderschoen!

Pentecost, with its accessories, lasts five days; and, like other holidays, it is a season of festivities. Coming in the period when spring and summer clasp hands, it is chosen as the aptest time by that class of people whose aim wardrobe admits of only a twofold division—a winter and a summer suit—to lav saide from this appeal to my esthetic sympathics, there was another prospect which was as alluring as rare. This is the way I formulated it: Kreuzberg, Sunday, Pentecost. Whoever has been in Berlin, and has not visited that little hillock, in the southwostern suburbs, called Kreuzberg, and has not drunk of he beer in the Bock-bier-brunere garden at

Kreuzberg, had better repeat his tour. I do not supremely cars for Kreuzberg during "weekdays," and at other times it is generally a tedious repetition; but, in the above mentioned connection, it is irrosistible. Imagine me, then, if you please, seated in a most favorable place for making observations, on the 24th of May, 1874. It is a very large garden,—holding at least 2,000 persons,—with regularrows of trees, and portions shaded by awmings. From my seat I can see the tower of the Rathhouse, and the gilded status of Victory which growns the great monument finished last year, commemorating the victories in Schleswig-Holstein, Austria, and France. But the garden itself,—how is any pen to do justice to the tumultuous scenes that are enacted and the confusion that reigns? Owing to the vast number of visitors, each person must fetch his own beer from the dusschank; and the scene presented is not unlike the delivery of the mail in California, as depicted by Taylor. The men push and shove each other till the air is filled with howls and excerations; and this lasts the whole day. And the women, too,—for on Pentecost overy German has either his wife or some other woman on his arm,—are vociferous and affectionate. Every separate table is the theatre for the display of sentimentality, which seems to have some mysterious connection with the quantity of beer absorbed. Close by me is a man fast asleep, with his head pillowed in his companiou's lap; a listile farther on, a couple are rapturously embracing each other; but consult one of Tenier's genre sketches, and you will see all the details depicted. What struck me the most forcibly was the utter absence of affectation and constraint. There is a naivate in this unrestrained expression of the feelings, which is the more unrespected masmuch as it is commonly believed that the inhabitants of clies pay for urbanity by the loss of humanity; and this proletarian artlessness, so deeply conscious of its own tender emotions that it must exhibit them to all in the expectation of sy

SENATOR CHANDLER,

SENATOR CHANDLER.

The Question of His Re-Election—A Friendly View of His Fitness for the Senatorial Position.

Lansing, Mich., June 19, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Sia: The letter in Thursday's Tribune, written from Jackson, concerning the political outlook in this State, seems to have been inspired only by one theme: Chandlerism. The writer would have you to understand that the senior Michigan Senator is the only man who stands in the way of a reform in our politics, and that to the shaking off of his "dictatorship" all our efforts are to be directed. The letter was evidently written by "one of them,"—i. e. one of our political managers,—who, just to the extent that he agers,—who, just to the extent that he himself has failed in his management of the people, has kept his faith strong in their being managed by some one else. To a plain citizen such talk of dictatorship is nanseating and abominable. The people of Michigan are not of a sort, nor of a temper, to submit to the impo-aition of a United States Senator for three terms who did not conduct himself to their liking. saw-mill statesman, whose genius in finance has so lately electrified the nation and alarmed his

candidate for office is, not whether he wants it or don't want it, but, Is he fitted for it, and is he likely to fill it with credit to himself, and to the advantage of his constituents? This is the question the people of Michigan—who are not behind those of any other State in political mo-

question the people of Michigan—who are not behind those of any other State in political morality and foresight—may be trusted to ask and answer in a very practical way, in relation to their Senator.

It is true, I suppose, as your correspondent says, that there is a sentiment widely prevailing that Senator Chandler must give way to some other man; but "widely" is so comparative a word that its borders may be more or less narrow. Of course, the Bourbon leaders are opposed to him from instinct and long habit. Then, of his own party, there are berhaps several classes of citizens who prefer a change. First, those having been removed from Federal office, either as the result of some misfeasance, or in deference to that feature of American politics so popular with all except the immediate holder,—rotation in office,—who have seen fit to charge their removal, no doubt with strict justice, to Senator Chandler. Second, those who, notwithstanding their herculean efforts to that end, have never been able to get into the soft spot their hearts coveted. Third, such of the temperance people as make total abstinence a sine qua non of good citizenship. Fourth, the retainers and followers of each of these classes. Considering the very respectable number that belong to the second class in every State, it must be admitted that the opposition to Senator Chandler's return to the Senate, as to say a word concerning his fitness for that position.

concerning his fitness for that position.

The office is of great dignity, and of right requires a high type of citizen to full it. There are certain requisites which are indispensable, and certain others which are ornamental in a valuable sense. Among those which are indispensable, are dignity and stableness of character, freedom from bribes, a cultivated common sense, and a practical knowledge of legislation and public affairs. Among those which are ornamental in a valuable sense, are literary culture, the philosopher's devoutness, a love of books and research, and a keen conscience, sensitive and spotiess.

The best thing that can be said of Senator Chandler is, that, after eighteen years of service in this office, during a period of war and its entailed settlements and corruptions, of unrivaled speculation, of wast expenditures of public moneys,—a period which has winessed the rise and fall of more public men in this country than all of the rest of the century of our existence—his enemies do not charge against him that his friends have never claimed for him that he was an ornamental Sonator; but they would, no doubt, freely admit, as charged by your correspondent, that "his sutterly unsensational in all aspects of his character."—The word "unsensational," in the letter in question, was a misprini for "unsenatorial."—ED. Tainuns.[

But, in these penicry times, we must be content to sacrifice a little of the sensational to the practical. Michigan suffered a sensation list writter, when, the lightning out of a clear sky, it burst upon her that she had a statesman of the "enlightened," Illinois sort, who was determined to utter a wild-cat ory as her voice in the sensational was an anonatorial."—ED. Tainuns.[

But, in these penicry times, we must be content to sacrifice a little of the sensational to the practical. Michigan suffered a sensation list writter, when, that he had a statesman of the "enlightened," Illinois sort, who was determined to utter a wild-cat ory as her voice in the sense of the courselves, t

or mental incapacity. Commence on them. For Michigan to re-elect aither one of her members who have thus maligned her integrity and common sense, will be to stultify herself. No matter what tieset they are on, they should be defeated. This is the opinion of the strong men in the Republican party. No effort of Speaker Blaine will keep the financial question from being an issue in this State. Michigan will hold her Congressmen to a struct account, not for what they have done, but for what they have tried to do.

But, at this time of all others, the people of Michigan would do a most nawise thing, it seems to ms. if they let go of the only man they have at the National Capital who has either ability or influence, or who has risen to defend them upon this most important of all questions, the finances.

at the National Capital who has either shility or influence, or who has risen to defend them upon this most important of all questions, the finances.

I remember an incident told me by a Michigan soldier, which filiustrates Senster Chandler's character; and incidents like it will account for a good many warm personal attachments for him. It was at about the time of his last election that I had a conversation with the soldier, who was then a member of the Legislature, and was, of course, to vote for or against him. I asked him who he was going to vote for. He said he didn's care to indicate what his vote would be, but would tell me a story, and I might draw my own conclusions.

"During the Peninsular campaign," said he, "I had the luck to get a ball in my left leg, which sens me to the rear, and I soon found myself in Washington. As I was likely to be laid up for serveral weeks, I wanted very much to get a furlough, and go home to get well. I finally enceeded in getting one; but, is I had no money, it was valueless to me. I wrote to the Pay Department time after time, but without result. I could not go in person and stand waiting my turn with the crowd. I had no friend to intercede for me. The anxiety and disappointment were telling upon my wound with dangerous effect. All at once it co-curred to me to write to my Congressman. I did so; but, if he was in Washington and received my letter, he had no time for such as me. I was in despair; but, as a last resort, and with but little faith, I wrote to Senator Chandler, telling him my situation and asking him to help me. The next morning, about 10 o'clock, there came a tall, white-faced man to the couch where I lay, escorted with great honor by the surgeon in charge. He called me by my name in a hale, hearty way, said he had my letter, and of course he could fix me right away. He told the surgeon to get me ready, and he would take me in his carriage, and see that I got my pay and was started for home. He was as good as his word. Well beletared up in his easy carriage.

LEVELING THE LOWER MISSISSIPPL

E. L. Cahill, Esq., civil engineer, of Louisiana, Mo., who has charge of the Sny Levee, con-tributes an interesting paper to the *Engineer*, of this city, on the means of protecting the lands

of this city, on the means of protecting the lands along the Lower Mississippi from overflow. After discussing and showing the imadequacy of several schemes proposed, he says:

The leves system has grown up with the country; commenced by a small dyke at New Orleans, in 1717, it has grown to large proportion.

Not only the banks of the main river have been leveed, but the confluent alluvious have been protected by the same method. There are in the State of Louisians alone over fitteen hundred miles of levees, mall of the large alluvial tracts of the Lower Mississippi are remarkably adapted to reclamation by levee construction, on account of the axcellent interior drainage afforded by the main bavons, which are generally parallel in their general direction to the main river. Towards them the ground generally alopes downward from the river and from the highlands; bayous from the direction of the river, and creeks and rivers from the highlands, serve to carry off the surface water and immediate rainfall and the drainage of the uplands. The Yazoo river, for instance, is twenty-four feet below the level of the Mississippi in the middle of the district; it consequently has its own basin.

That there would be some objections and difficulties

basin.

That there would be some objectious and difficulties That there would be some objections and difficulties connected with any plan that pretends to hold back the mighty floods of one of the greatest rivers of the world is not surprising. The nature of the soil and the great furce of the river currents leads often to a destruction of the levees by a caving of the river banks.

The flood level in some localities will be raised by the levees in the opinion of some. That it has not yet done so can be easily demonstrated. Gauge readings preserved carefully between 1811 and 1850, show that the floods were lower during the latter decades than during the former, and that in some localities the surface of the natural ground made by river deposits is higher than any known flood. The laws of hydraulics tail us that concentration of the floods tends to a deepening of the channel by abrasion, and that is that diffusion of the waters reduces the velocity, deposits acdiment, and raises the river bed and consequently the flood level.

the gulf and thus raised the water at New Orleans, by corrections which the alope undergoes, is true; but when we consider that it will require any ectivation to raise the flood level one foot from this cause, the practical nature of the objection is removed.

Having shown that the reclamation must be made by leves alone, it remains to consider the progress that has been made up to the present time in leves construction, and the national character of the work in the future.

The expenditure during the last century and a half, covering the history of levees in this country, is about \$50,000,000, with 2,500 miles of levees built, such as they are.

Some of the expense was incurred in the repairing and rebuilding of levees washed and destroyed by the river.

The amount required to perfect the levee system is \$36,000,000: this will effect an absolute and entire security to the whole delta.

The reclamation, thorough, permanent, and general, of the \$6,000 square miles of the delta will enable us to save annually in gold \$60,000,000 from sugar alone, which is now paid for imports, besides the help given to home manufacturers and machinists by large purchases of tools and mechanism for our sugar-mills.

The 10,000,000 acres of reclaimed cotton lands will yield us \$400,000,000 arts the present price of cotton.

In other words, with the levers perfected, we will have added at least \$400,000,000 (600 to the yearly products of our soil—saving an annual import of \$60,000,000,000, and giving us an additional export of at least \$330,000,000, with enough left for our home supply.

From this will come specifily what the whole country so, numb needs, a revival of the cotton—manufacturing interests of New England, an easy return to specie-payments, a balance of trade in our favor, the payment of the National dobt, and the decrease of taxation. That constant steady drain from us to Europe of the precous metals, which has been of late years so great, and has resulted in the undermining of our National finances, will be turned once

EDUCATION OF THE COLORED RACE AT THE

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Sin: Knowing your paper to be one of the
most liberal and live newspapers we have in the
United States, I take here the liberty of addressmost liberal and live newspapers we have in the United States, I take here the liberty of addressing you on a subject which, I hope, you will take a lively interest in, namely: the education of the colored people down South. I was in Yirginia all last summer, with the object of starting a business there, and staid the whole time with the Rev. C. L. Clausen, formerly of St. Ansgar, Ia., who, a couple of years ago, started a Scandinavian settlement there, at Milton Wharf, Richmond County. Not thinking the place a suitable one to start any business there at present, I returned last fall to Chicago; but have come to the riscolation of trying to do as much as possible for the poor negroes there, as I think they need rather more education than they get at present, which is almost next to nothing. I happened one day to see a rather intelligent-looking colored man, with whom I conversed a good deal, and asked him, among other things, how he passed his Sundays. He told me that the Sundays were the most techous days for him in the whole year; and, or my question, if he did not read the Bible or any other good book, answered that neither he nor his wife, nor any of his children, could read. Now, siz, such an answer seems to me to indicate a rather poor school-system; and, upon my questioning dir. Clauses about it, he toid me that he himself had been fooled, on his first coming down there, by the rather smart Virginians, who, in order to impress him favorably with the affairs of the country, had showed him a few rather good

schools for both races, but, at the same time, told him they were only specimens of what the rest were, and that they had some a good deal better than these, which was a false statement. Mr. Clausen further tail me that the situation was, if possible, rather worse, in some districts at least, than it had been when the negroes were at least, than it had been when the negroes were at least. The treatment are now ones. As a payer. at least, than it had been when the negroes were slaves. The teachers are poor ones, as an average; and the schooling does not last for more than three or four months in the year. A good many children are living a good way from school, and are often prevented from attending it altogether, because the roads are made almost impassable on account of bad weather.

I think it would be a good idea for a few interested men to unite with the object of furthering the school interest in the South, such as building schools, sending down books, etc. Any person who wants to share in the good work will please apply to the following address:

75 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Chicago, June 22, 1874.

AN INDICTMENT FOR HARBORING FUGITIVE SLAVES.

Siz: As you are just now engaged in supply-ing your cabinet with specimens of a former age for the use of savans in coming times, will you for the use of savans in coming times, whi you allow me to furnish, as a contribution, a copy of the bill of indictment found, in 1843, by the People of Illinois against the Rev. Samuel G. Wright, in Stark County, for the crime of harboring ten negro fugitives? Mr. Wright was one of the oldest, most respected, and most useful Congregational ministers in the State. Last week I met him at the General As-State. Last week I met him at the General Association of Kansas, where he has now taken up his ministry. In that body he reported that Elijah P. Lovejoy invited him to join in the Colonization Scheme; and that, in reply, he furnished for Mr. Lovejoy's paper an article on Emancipation, which had some effect upon the proto-martyr's mind. Mr. Wright furnished me the copy, which is herewith furnished. Yours, J. E. Roy.

Tours, J. E. Roy.

Of the May term of the Stark County, J. E. Roy.

Of the May term of the Stark County, St.—The Grand Jurors chosen, selected, and sworn, in and for the County of Stark, in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Illinois, upon their oaths present, that Samuel G. Wright, of the County of Stark and State of Illinois, on the sighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, at and within the County of Stark and State of Illinois, on the sighteenth day of Stark aforesaid, did harbor and secrete a negro, whose name is unknown to the jurors aforesaid, the same negro being a slave, and corned by, and doing service and isbor to, a certain person in the State of Missouri, whose mame to the jurors aforesaid is unknown, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the same people of the State of Illinois.

The Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon their eaths aforemaid, do further present, that Samuel G. Wright, of the County of Stark, and State of Illinois, on the itwentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, at and within the County of Stark, and the State of Illinois, on the thousand eight hundred and forty-three, did habor a certain other negro, whose name to the jurors aforesaid is unknown, the same negro being a slave, and being the property of, and owing service and labor to a certain other negro, whose name to the jurors aforesaid to the county of Stark, and the State of Illinois, on the tothe jurors aforesaid is unknown, the same negro send labor to a certain other negro. Whose mame to the jurors aforesaid to the form of the State of Illinois.

The Grand Jurors storesaid, upon their eaths aforesaid, do further present, that Samuel G. Wright, of the County of Stark and State of Illinois, between the first day of Anguel, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, at and within the County of Stark and State of Illinois

State's Attorney pro tem, State's Attorney pro tem.

The document is thus indorsed:

The People vs. Samuel G. Wright—Indictment for harboring a slave. A true bill. Samuel Camp, Foroman of the Grand Jury. Witnesses names and residences: Jonathan Prats, Angustus A. Dusen, William E. Dusen, Nehemiah Wyckoff, of Stark County; George Wyckoff, of Peoria County; Martha M.; Cullison, Knor

Mr. Tilton's Offer Rejected.

From the New York Sun, June 22.

The offer of Mr. Theodora Tilton to waive the privileges of non-membership in Plymouth Church, and appear before its Examining Committee for trial on the charge of slandaring Mr. Beecher, was announced in the Sun of Saturday. The proposition has been declined. Mr. Thion's letter was addressed jointly to Mr. Beecher, Mr. Halliday, the assistant pastor, and Mr. Shearman, the clerk of Plymouth Church. It referred to the fact that the Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, the Moderator of the recent Congregational Council in Brooklyn, had said in published articles that Plymouth Church had thrown away the opportunity to vindicate its pastor by allowing Mr. Tilton to retire without a trial, and had laid especial stress on Mr. Halliday's letter to the Sun to the effect that Mr. Tilton was dropped from membership without reflection upon his character. Upon this showing, Mr. Tilton offered to restors to the church the loss opportunity of trying him, and to de that his Mr. Tilton's Offer Rejected.

the Sias to the effect that Mr. Tillon was dropped from membership without reflection mon his character. Upon this showing Mr. Tillon offered or restores to the church the foot phase of the control of the foot in the state of the phase was till a member, be promising to meet them as though the church still had authority over him. This latter was not at the subject of private, informal conference among the leaders. It was decided to decline the offer, and Mr. Shearmen, as clerk of the conference of the frequent of the conference of the conference of the conference of the frequent of the conference of the conference of the frequent of the frequent of the conference of the conference of the frequent of the conference of the conferenc Prevention of Hydrophobia.

From the New York World.

Dr. William A. Hammond is praparing a paper on the subject of the treatment of dogs with reference to the prevention of hydrophobia, which will be presented before the Neurological Society at its next meeting, the evening of July 6. There will also be presented at the meeting a series of resolutions condemning the practice of muzzling dogs as cruel and unnecessary. Dr. Hammond says muzzling dogs is all very well if the law could only be carried out to its full extent. The law says that no animal shall be allowed to go through the streets unmuzzled. But the roving dogs are not the ones that ordinarily exhibit symptoms of madness. In nine cases out of ten, in his experience of hydrophobia, the originator is some pet house-dog, who, being afflicted with this madness, escapes from the house into the street (snob being the natural desire of any dog in that condition), and in his wanderings communicates the disease by attacking other animals, and men, women, and children. The muzzling ordinance, then, to be of any use, should include these house-dogs in its provision. It would be impossible to carry out any such measure as that. The muzzle, he says, can be easily supplanted by a law compelling each owner of a dog to have its fangs filed as a certain age, so that they shall present blunt extremities. This experiment has been tried ofton, even when the animal was suffering from hydrophobia. When the operation has been performed the dog has been sliowed to bite at the hand of the operator, but it has been found impossible for the slied teet of the dog to break the skin. Dr. Hammond does not think Francis H. Butler died of hydrophobia, and says genuine cases of that disease are much rare than is supposed.

—Since the burning of the Court-House at New Troy, Fla., the Courts in Latayette County are held under a bush arbor. The Grand Jury deliberates under a big oak. At its last seemon, we understand several parties were indicted for the burning of the Court-House, among

DAVID NELSON

Sketch of His Life and Labors.

His Expulsion from Missouri for Anti-Slavery Doctrines.

Foundation of the Mission Institute at Quincy.

His Last Moments.

The following sketch of the life of Dr. David The following sketch of the life of Dr. Tavid Nelson, author of the "Cause and Cure of Infidelity," and the founder of the Mission Institute at Quincy, was written by George Thompson, to be read at the recent Reunion of the Old Abelitionists, but was not presented on account of the lack of opportunity. Since it relates, however, to a man well known in the southern portion of the State, it is now published:

portion of the State, it is now published:

DR. DAVID NELSON.

He was born in East Tennessee, Sept. 26, 1793. Although of religious parentage, in youth he became outrageously wicked—profans, a gambler, etc.—or, to use his own words:

"When I was a young man I was an infidel, a gambler, and a Mason; but when I became a Christian I put them all sway as unfitting a Christian profession."

He was educated as a physician and became eminent in that profession, was a surgeon in Geo. Jackson's army, and lived and acted in and with the South.

From the parsual of the works of Volney, Voltaire, and Paine,

taire, and Paine,

HE BECAME AN INFIDEL,
but, at the age of 25 years, was hopefully converted and joined the Presbytarian Church, in which his father was an elder. He had many struggles in overcoming his evil habits; but by prayer and watchfulness he obtained the victory to such a degree that he seemed to have "the world, the flesh, and the devil" completely beneath his feet. One who knew him familiarly

beneath his feet. One who knew him familiarly often said: "I never knew a man whose whole soul seemed to be so completely in Heaven, while engaged in earthly duties."

As the excellent Elias Cornelius passed through Tennessee, the Doctor heard his lecture on missions, and his whole soul was fired with earnest desire to be useful. He soon fait that he

ought to

PREACH THE COSPEL,
and applied for a license, and thenceforth began
to labor privately from house to house, and also
in public, to win souls to Christ. He soon became eminent as a preacher and revivalist. His
elequence and power in the days of his prime
were remarkable, not only as a preacher, but as an
interpreter of prophecy, in which he greatly excalled. His ardent missionary spirit ied him to
seek to prepare others for the work of turning
men from the power of sin and Satan unito God,
so he devised and founded Marion College in
Missouri. In this work he engaged with all his
heart.

so be devised and founded Marion College in Missouri. In this work he engaged with all his heart.

Although born and educated in the midst of elayery, and a siaveholder himself up to this time, his honesty and benevolence led him to set his own slaves free, and to preach emancipation to others, in private and public. He seal in this direction econ stirred up opposition from slaveholders, and persecution followed. It became so violent that he had to fice forthis life in 1835 and 1836, and was paddled over the Missussippi Rivar in a cance, in the darkness and gloom of midnight, by a young man by the name of Garratt. (The Lord bless him for his work of faith and labor of love!)

Driven thus, like a dangerous wild beast, from Missouri, from his family and college, his faith did not fail him. He resolved to commence his free educational enterprise on free soil.

At quinox.

He was kindly received by the few friends of the slave in Quincy, Ill., and sheltered safely till the storm blew over. His plan for a free school to educate young men for the ministry, and especially for missionary work, was approved, and eighty acres of land were given to him five miles back from Quincy on which he might again start his school. Here he built a big house and received his family when they came to him. In a series of letters which he wrote advertising his new enterprise, and which were published in the New York Econgelist, he called for young men who were willing to consecrate their lives to doing good to come and join him. As the writer has in his possession an original letter received from the Doctor by him, answering his many inquiries about his "Mission Institute," perhaps

HIS PLAN AND OBJECT
oan best be given in his own language, and the letter is therefore copied:

Missens Instribute, April 22, 1807.

My Dear Tenne Brether:

Trecieved yours less night. It rejoices my heart to

memory.

Through his book, and through many who were stirred up to a higher life by his indusnoe, he yet speaks.

He was fond of music, and composed some boautiful hymns, which he loved to sing, and others after him.

We give one, a sweet little gem 1

Twas told me, in life's early day,
That pleasure's stream did flow
Cently by life's peaceful way,
I have not found it so.

I thought there grow on earthly ground Some buds without deasy; But not a single flower I've found That does not fade away.

I wish to see a fairer land.—
I've heard of one on high,
Where every tear by one kind hand
Is wiped from every eye.

Tis said, the King of that bright place
Still welcomes travelors there.
Of come, and let us seak His grace,—
Unseen, He hears our prayer.
This was sung at his funeral in Quincy.
His life on earth measured by years was short, but by the amount of good done was longer than most. "That life is long which answers life" creat and."

life's great end."
"The memory of the just shall be blessed." FIERY FRENCHMEN.

A Scene in the French Assembly—Gambetts and Rouher—The Miser-ables '' of Sedan.

From Gaignan's Messager, June II.

The National Assembly sat yesterday, M. Buffes in the Chair.

The President—The order of the day calls for the continuance of the disgussion on the second reading of the bill concerning municipal elections.

The President—The order of the day calls for the continuance of the disgussion on the second reading of the bill concerning municipal elections.

M. Girerd wished to address a word to the Ministers of the Interior and Justice, and did so with their consent. A paper had been lately found in a railway carriage, which was published in the Republique, of Nevera, being a sort of circular emanating from the "Comtra de l'Appel au Peuple," of Paris, and calling on the friends of the parity to try all they could to gain partisans, and, above all, to apply to efficers on half pay in the Department of the Nievra. The signature was illegible, but the paper bore a stamp with the title given above. He desired to learn from the Minister of the Interior if he had authorized the Comite de l'Appel au Peuple, and to inquire from the head of the Department of Justice how it was that his agents were not informed of the misdemeaner committed by that association in issuing such a paper. What measure did the honorable Minister now propose to take? [Hear, hear.]

M. Tailband (Justice)—I positively know nothing whatever about the matter brought forward by M. Girerd. I only heard of it this morning, and I at once transmitted instructions to several Procursurs-Generaux to inquire into the case. The coamber may reckon on our vigilance and firmuses. [Applause.]

The President—M. Bouher askas for permission to speak, but he cannot do so on a simple question, unless, indeed the Assembly consensate to transform it into an interpeliation.

That course being voted,
M. Rouher ascended the tribune and said: "I only heard of the document when coming this forence not versalles, and I really know nothing whatever concerning it. Baron de Bourgoing, lately elected in the Nievre, is equally ignorant of the paper. But, in any case, I thank the Government for having blamed such a maneuver, and I add that I am not at all certain that the whole matter has not been got up by the opponents of our views. Both my friends and myself asia carnestiy for an investi

are yourself a miserable, at three times if you wish."
Fears were for a monameness would be followed by but MM. Levert and Abb Rouher from the madman with the statement of the

sumed on the Municipal Elect Subsequently M. Baze callet the House to the "deplorable Western Raffway station, and

MRS. LUCY AUDUBON.

The Widow of the Great Sat Dend at a Ripe Old Age

and it all time a man street and the state of the proof can be given that the proper in an open proof or views. Both my retend and my proof can be given that the paper in one most carregate expressions to the writer. [League that the control of the proof can be given that the paper is not made to the control of the proof can be given that the paper is not made that the covernment has not authorized any comile of Appel an Pouple and if mean he paper is not the forement in question, namely, peopling his administration with Domagnitis Institutionaties. Since M. Routher promised to appear to the forement will be clear enough to allow some light to be thrown on the amplet that I come part in the comment of the paper in the round of the month of the comment of the paper in the paper in the round of the month of the paper in the round of the month of the paper in the round of the month of the paper in the round of the month of the paper in the pap

A Decision in

The Case Reversed

was insufficiently in-ment. He would en-tiss at fault, but, while equire repression, re-sted. [Loud cheers on

CY AUDUBON.

id came not through imme-pursuit of his studies. An-which utimately led him tune, first led him to poverty to drag his amisable wife in condition. He spent his condition. He spent his and then soon afterwards his wife to the one object filled with enthusiasm for hand courage. And in these inton suffered no disadvant of years they made their the Town of Henderson benidence. A few years before its book, and while sojournin search of specimens, he to absolute penury. A dark growing upon the hitherto in the time of need with the iarity with which he applied register, and ubon turned seat a school, and carried on s. In like manner, whended, he turned his hands and made sufficient means debt. He became ods account his life was fer y contrasting soenes and innatance, as feasting abroad out opulent of the laud, regnificent entertainment, and added by the circumstances of nell the vicinstrates of his attent and faithful sharer.

I of Audubon's great work, ica, "in 1823, fortune began everal voyages to Europe, ar received with honors due he returned to America and S3, on Minnies Land, on the New York. Here Audubon in possession of the homeld soon after his death for City of New York now emwitted his med the season of the homeld soon after his death for City of New York now emwind his himown as Andabon wer one malion dollars.

I's death Mrs. Andubon reteir, and the sace of S8 years, in fall her taculties. During has written and published and. The book is full of inginterest, and, it is said, by with the several works.

went to a Funeral.

Tys the Louisville Courieral procession was coming its way to Cave. Hill Combing the carrier was that on Eighteenth street. But tection with the singular so Affer proceeding for some a heares and the first carrier way, he only stuck the closer o heares, and thus he followered. Then he gave a unhed squesling the proceeding towered. Then he gave a unhed squesling the proceeding the efforts of the men to best to feet, would have jumped ave. The man who caught twee, who now has possestum, and conjectures as to I this sangular swinish.

IGHES VS. WASHINGTON.

Interesting Decision of the Supreme Court.

The Tille to a Large Amount of Valuable Property Involved.

Decision in Favor of the Appellant.

The Case Reversed and Remanded.

The following is the text of the opinion of the sureme fourt in the case of G. R. H. Hughes, appliant, against R. B. Washington et al., involving the fills to a large tract of land, and also some interesting points on the duties and powers of in executor. The opinion is written by Mr.

Inside Graig!

This was a bill in chancery filed in the Circuit Course of Course by Richard B. Washington, executor, and the heir-at-law of John A. Washington, executor, and the heir-at-law of John A. Washington, egainst Beorge B. E. Rughes et al., to set saide certain deeds and contract and a settlement, and to vest the title to make heard to be compared to the course of the c

executor was situated, and the Cook County lands, the were clearly of the opinion justified, but it was a duty reliable or some other county.

the proof shows fraud on the part of I taining the contract. The onus proban

expected, the testimony of Hughes and the executor upon this point is in conflict, but Hughes' sersion of the transaction is substantially sustained by the evidence of Turner, who is a residue of the Washington. By his testimony it appears the contract was fairly entered into by the executor, after muture deliberation and upon the coursel and action of aminent attorneys in Richmond, Judah F. Benjamin, the Confederate Secretary of War, and Robert E. Scott.

ANOTHER STRONG FACT.

ANOTHER STRONG FACT.

To repel any presumption of Iraud is that Turner, who was a partner to the judgment with John A. Washington, made a similar contract with Hughes, and, after the War was over, expressed himself entry satisfied with the contract and the section of Hughes under it, and conveyed to Hughes one-third of the lands he agreed to convey for Hughes' services in defending against the Ogdes' is digment. Turner and the executor entered into their respective contracts with Hughes under precisely the same circumstances and upon the same representations upon the part of Hughes, and it is very strange that, if fraud was practiced upon the executor and Turner, the latter was unable to discover it, or even utter a word of complaint.

Under the facts in this case we are, therefore, clearly of the opinion the Ouri erred in disregarding this contract upon wither of the grounds relied upon by appelless.

presented by this rebord is, can slughes hold the title of one half of the Webster tract, obtained by deed from the executor to Roberts, and from Roberts to Hughes? It appears from the record that in July, 1882, the-secutor gave Hughes a power of attorney withoutzing him to lease, mortgage, sell, and dispose of the Cook County lands.

In August, 1862, Hughes sold the Kingsbury fract to one Robert, a cousin of his, for \$29, 26. He did not, however, convex under the newer of attorney, but had

\$10,000.

On the 26th day of January this smitted a written proposition to pure tract; as follows:

On the 23d day of April, 1863, Hughes, then being in Baiffinner, submitted through a special measure to the executor their residing in Charlestown; Va., the projection of Robert; he at the same time wrote a letter to the executor, in which he stated the Websler tract was in a slough of the river and would not for many years come into market; that the offer was a good one, and he recommended the sale. A blank deed was also sent for this executor to execute, conveying the property to Robert. The executor executed the Appliant agents to Rughes.

OSAGE CEDED LANDS

now in session at Leavenworth, viz.: The United States of America vs. The Leaventhessu, Lawrence & Galveston, and the Missouri, Kansas & Taxas Ballroad Companies. The plaintiff is represented by ex-Gov. Wilson Shannon and Morepresented by ex-Gov. Wilson Shannon and Mo-Comas & McKieghan; Ahe railroads by their to-spective attorneys, S. Theheer and T. C. Sears. This is a controversy between the settlers and the railroad companies, involving the tide to what is known as the "Ossge Ceded Lands."

ceded to the United States a large body of land, comprising portions of Missouri Arkansas, and also what are now known as the Indian Territory and Kansas. On the 2d of June, 1825, a treaty was made between these tribes and the United States, by the strong of which the Canges ratinguished all title, interest, and claim to the lands laying in Missouri and Arkansas, and in the Indian Territory and Kansas, south of the Kansas Biver, north and west of the Red Biver, and east of a line drawn from the head-sources of the Kansas Biver continwardly, except the lards now in question, which, by the second article of the show-named treaty, were "reserved to and for the Great and Little Osage tribe so long as they might choose to occupy the same. The land now in controversy is a part of the land described in this ireaty. The greater portion of the land lies within the limits of

REGINO AND LABETTE COUNTIES,
**very small part being found in Alleu and Montgomery. The tract extends about 50 miles murth and south, reaching to the south line of the State. It is 30 miles in width. This reservation was occupied by the Indians, in accordance with the terms of this treaty, until the treaty of 1865 went into effect. This treaty was made on the 29th of September, 1865, and was ratified on Jan. 26, 1866, with certain amendments suggested by the Senate, which were accepted by the Indians on Sept. 26, 1866; and said treaty was proclaimed by the President on Jan. 21, 1867.

was proclaimed by the President on Jan. 21, 1867.

By a provision of the treaty, it did not take affect until proclaimed by the President. In the first article of the treaty, the lands in dispute are described as the "Osage Ceded Lands," and their limits prescribed. This tract of land, 50 miles long and 39 wide, was soid by the Indians to the United States for \$300,090, for the purpose of raising a little cash to relieve their entferings and improve their condition. They had become destitute and wretched. Like handreds of Kansans to-day, they were land-poor. They had thousands of broad acres, but not a cent in their pockets. Hence they were willing to dispose of their lands for food, diothing, money, &c. It is claimed, therefore, that the title to this reservation rested in the Osage Indians up to the 21st of January, 1867, when this treaty went into effect. But the acts of Congress whereby these railroads claim these lands were passed?

OSAGE GEDED LANDS.

Important Controversy Retween Set Companies

Companies

A Million Acres of Land in SouthCompanies

Coverageodose of The Choose Privace.

A Million Acres of Land in SouthCoverageodose of The Choose Privace.

Coverageodose of The Choose Privace.

Coverage of the Individual Coverage of the Coverage of the Coverage of the Choose of the Coverage of th

THE EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

PARTON, Ill., June 22, 1874. To the Editor of The Cheano Tribune:

Srs: The political situation in the Eighth Congressional District is unusually quiet at present.

There seems to be but little effort on the part of the old politicians to make a stir. The Republicans expect to carry the district this fallow Congressman by a majority ranging from 2,500 to 4,000. Two years ago they had a majority of something over 5,000; but they count on a fall-ing off of some 1,000 or 2,000 this fall. Mean-

able influence on the politics of the county. There is this difficulty about its success; There

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY

Full and Official Text of the Treaty.

Vachington (June 26) Correspondence of the New York
Tobuse.

It is now hardly probable that the new Reciprocity Treaty will be formally considered by
the Sounte during the present session, sithough
it is expected that some informal talk in regard
to it may take place in executive session before
Congress adjourns. It is also reported that the
President has concluded to cad no extra session
for the consideration of this treaty at present,
but that he will, by procismation, convene the
Senate for that purpose about ten days before
the meeting of Congress next December.

The official title of the treaty is as follows:
A treaty for the reciprocal regulations of the commerce and trade between the United Sistes and Camda, with provisions for the anisagement of the Cam-

there was by United States vascels on terms of equality with British ressels. I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State, with a copy of the draft their proposed?

I am of the opinion that a proper treaty for such purposes would result beneficially for the United States. It would not only open or emerge markets for our productions, but is would first asset in earlier for our productions, but is would first asset in earlier to the cour productions, but is would first asset in earlier to the cour productions.

in such form as is proposed by the British plempoten-tiaries or in such other more acceptable form as the Senate may prefer.

Washington, June 18, 1874.

The following is the report of the Secretary of

DEFAUNCE OF SE.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 181.
I have the honor to imitoes a copy of the art treaty for the reciprocal regulations of the con and trade between the United States and Canada provisions for the enlargement of the Canadan and for their use by United States venuels on the equality with British vessels, which the British potentiaries have presented in the British potentiaries have presented.

The following is a complete copy of the treaty

nachines, or parts

THE GAME LAWS Provisions of the Statute

Let Offenders Beware

bear is this Subject.

MERCANTILE LAW.

inlon of the Supreme Court in Cahn vs. The Michigan Central Road.

The Superior Court Sustained.

following is the opinion of the Supreme ourt, written by Mr. Justice Scholfield, on the ral Railroad Company. It is of value, owing to he principles of mercantile law involved. Iesers. Resenthal & Pence were attorneys for

nere is, it is true, some difference in the facts between the two cases

BUT THE DIFFERENCE UNIS IMPORTANT,

If a goods were, in both cases, shipped by appellee's

may they arrived at the Chicago Depot at or

sar the same time, about harf-past ? o'clock

a Saturday evening, Oct. ?, 1871, and

sey were all destroyed by the

emorphic fire, commencing the following seming,

hich consumed the greater portion of the business

and of the city. In both cases there was urgent need

or the immediate use of the cars in which the goods

ere shipped. In the present case the goods were

middled the same evening that they arrived directly

to the appellee's warehouse, and in the other case

tey were unloaded into the warehouse of the Trans
cey were unloaded into the warehouse, of the Trans
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cey were unloaded into the warehouse, of the Trans
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cey were unloaded into the warehouse, of the Trans
cey will appellee's tracks are laid and its freight

usinces is conducted at this depot, it is

nown in the present case that, on account of the way

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nown in the present case that, on account of the way

nown in the present case that, on account of the way

nown in the present case that, on account of the way

nown in the present case they have been unloaded

on the car into the warehouse, In Halleck's case, it

denotes the contents of the car or from

it shoultimes is conducted, less expeditions or con
minent to consignees, than 'a delivery of the same

sods would be, if made from the car or an open plat
tis business is conducted, less expeditions or con
minent to consignees, than 'a delivery of the same

odd would be, if made from the car or an open plat
tis business is conducted, less expeditions or con
minent to consignees, than 'a delivery of the same

odd

It he various consignments as they are received at epot.

IT he respectively to the depot, to unload siace them in a conveyed to the depot, to unload siace them in a convenient place for delivery, if the consignee is then ready to receive to desiver them to him; but if he is not, the er must then safely store them under the charge mpetent and careful servants, ready to be delively to the servants, ready to be delivered to the safe of the purpose of deher the goods are placed, for the purpose of deher the goods are placed, for the purpose of deher the goods are placed, for the purpose of deher the goods are placed, for the purpose of deher the goods are placed, for the purpose of deher the goods are placed, delivery, and equally sible to the public can make no difference, for if onsignee is present at the time, and receives his, no question as to the intermediate rights and so of watchousemen can arise, for none will have and another the second them present to receive, or, if my reason, he chooses to permit them to remain, satof y carrier. We are unable to perceive how, y view, the rights of the parties can in the least anged or affected by the act of unloading the carrier.

shows that it was in no manner interested in the careage of the goods; that this was a private arrangment of one McMurtry, and that goods were delivered to him only in cases where consignees did not furnish their own teams or give directions to the contrary.

That appellee's servants never regarded appellee as bound to deliver goods in this way; and that they did nothing irom which appellants were authorized to infer that they might not use their own conveyances or employ others than McMurtry, to cart their goods.

If appellee had exacted the payment of cartage in advance at shipping, as was done in the case of Hyde and another vs. The Navigation Company from the Trent to the Mersey, 5 Tenn. R. 390, referred to by appellants, it would undoubtedly be liable, for this would have constituted an express contract to deliver their goods at their place of business; but this was not the fact. If we resort to the bill of lading as evidence, we there find that the undertaking was to ship to Chicago only, and aside from this there is no evidence of an express contract. If a custom existed which was obligatory it was blinding upon both parties, the consignee as well as the carrier. It is impossible, from all the evidence, to say that appellants were not at liberty to have done their own carting from appellee's depot, or to have employed whomsover they chose to do it.

We perceive no error in the record for which the judgment abould be reversed, and it is therefore affirmed.

THE PILGRIMS ABROAD.

Scenes and Speeches at Paris.

The Roman Catholic pilgrims who left this sountry for Rome a few weeks ago are reported by cable to have arrived in safety at the Eternal City. The Freeman's Journal of this week contains some details about their journey. On the morning of Saturday, May 30, the pilgrims in a body assisted at the Tamous Sanctuary of Notre Dame des Victoires, at Paris. Bishop Dwenger said the mass, and addressed the pilgrims in a fervent discourse. He then announced that he was about to give to each of them a cross, of the kind celled "the Cross of Pilgrimage," a large number of which the Holy Father had blessed for this special intention, and which Bishop Dwenger, as Spiritual Head of the Pilgrimage, had received to be given to them. Each of the pilgrims advanced, and, on bended knees, received this "Red Cross," which they forthwith Tastoned on their breasts.

After, a mass in the private chapel of the

each of them a cross, of the kind celled "the Cross of Pilgrimages," a large number of which the Holy Father had blessed for this epicial intention, and which Bishop. Dwenger, as spiritual Head of the Pilgrimage, had received to be given to them. Each of the pilgrimage and received to be given to them. Each of the pilgrimage and received the hieles of the Pilgrimage and the control of the cont

ticians that had led ber to forget who had made her, and why God cared for her? He was a native of that very young country of which Monseigneur de Segur had so fisteringly spokes.

"It was a country, like others, jenious of its entire independence. It had its own policy, dictated by its distance from the great European nations, and taught by its greatest staresmen of past ages, that it was too completely aloof from Europe for it wisely to take any part in the quarrels of one European power with another.

"But, while politically America helds itself aloof from Europe, by its wise traditions, the same Divine faith was bestowed, and received, and learned, in America as in Europe. And when France shows herself the true France,—the France that is great that she may do great things for God,—that France lays bold of millions of hestes in America that offer their prayers to God for hir because she takes up and vindicates the cause of God. Therefore, what he found especially admirable in France was the disposition so strongly manifested by Catholies in her to draw closer and closer to the Vicar of Christ, and to count all those, all over the world, as her brethren who stand with the Head of the Church. How, then," concluded Bisbop Dwenger, "can we visit Our Lady of Lourdes on French soil,—how can we go as pilgrims to the feet of the immortal Plus Ninth, and not carry in our hearts, and not plead with the Eacred Heart, and with the Blessed Mother Immaculate, for blessings on us?"

Judge Theard, an American of French descent, also made an address, in which he said that the

Blessed Mother Immaculate, for blessings on us?"

Judge Theard, an American of French descent, also made an address, in which he said that the glory of France "was achieved as a Catholic nation. Her reverses have come with her betrayals of the sacred trust. His hears called for the France of old; for the France of St. Clottide, of St. Louis, of Jesme d'Arc."

On the lat of June the pilgrims left Paris for Lourdes. The cable has reported the fact of their arrival there, as well as of the presentation of a banner to the shrine. Mail advices with fuller details are daily expected. The Freeman's Journal, in closing its account, characteristically observes: "The larger part of the pilgrims, not withstanding the dreary condition of Rome under the Piedmontese usurpers, proposed to spend a week or ten days there in visiting the sacred shrines."

ISRAEL PUTNAM.

Unveiling a Statue to Gen. Putnam at Hartford, Conn. Hartford, Conn. (June 17), Correspondence of the New York Trabune. Travelers who pass over the New York, New

Hartford, Conn. (June 17). Correspondence of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Road express their admiration of the beautiful park that lies just southeast of the depot in Hartford. Hitherto only a single statue had emballished the park—a brooze figure of Bishop Brownell, presented by a son-in-law of the venerable Bishop, who was greatly loved and honored in the diocese over which he long presided. But to-day another statue has been erected, with imposing ceremonies.

The new statue is or Connecticut's Revolutionary hero, Gen. Israel Putnam; the sculptor, Mr. J. Q. A. Ward; the donor, the late Joseph P. Allyn, a Hartford iad, who became Associate Justice of Arizona during the Administration of President Lincoln, and who, at Paria, in 1839, after a life of much travel and adventure, left \$5,000 for the purpose of procuring a piece of staturary for the park of his native city designating his father, ex-Mayor T. M. Allyn, Charles D. Warner, the author, and Gov. Marshal Jewell as Trustees to Select the subject and sculptor. Mr. T. M. Allyn then increased the amount of the gift to \$40,000.

The 17th of June—as the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, where Putnam won his greatest distinction—was selected as the most fitting day for the dedication ceremonies.

A large concourse of people assembled in the park at 2 o'clock, to witness the ceremonies; but were dispersed by a heavy rain storm, which forced a postponement until 4 o'clock. At that hour a military procession, consisting of a regiment of Connecticut militis, Putnam Phalanx, Governor's foot-guard, and two companies from Putnam's original home, escorted the orators of the day to the park.

Among the distinguished guests on the platform were Maj.—Gen. W. B. Franklin, ax Lieut.—Govs. Callin and Hyde, ex-Quarterm ster-Gen. Dickinson, the flon. Daniel P. Tyler, of Brooklyn, neplew of Gen. Putnam, and himself a famous stump speaker in old Whig days; mr. Mayors Stillman, Allyn, Robinson, and Chapman.

In the absonce of Dr. Horace Bus inell, the opening prayer

interested, and in 1859 he went to Washington, where he resided during the sessions of Congress for two years, having a clerkship in one of the departments, and writing able and valuable letters to some of our State journals. In 1861 he was appointed by Mr. Lincoln Associate Justice of the Territory of Arizona, to which distant country he repaired, and, in the absence of a Chief-Justice, organized the courts and most satisfactorily administrated justice during the whole of Lincoln's Administration. His knowledge of Spanish and his thosough reading of constitutional law and Roman jurnsprudence enabled him to bring order out of the confusion of this semi-Mexican territory, and to settle judiciously its complicated interests in the collision of the old and the new elements. Upon his return to Hantford, in 1866, he was again warned that he could not live in this climate, and in the spring of 1867 he once more went to Europe. In search of health and with an insatiable passion for information and self-outiure, he passed the next two years in Southern Europe. In Egypt, and the East, sometimes encouraged and often depressed, but always eager to live in order to know more and to accomplish more. In the spring of 1869 he came up from Cairo, making a courageous and desperate journey in the hope of reaching home, and ended all his earth journeys in Paris.

At the close of this speech the statue was unveiled to the music of four bands and a Major-General's salute of thirden guns.

The statue is of bronze, life size. The here stands on his right foot, with the left slightly raised, and in the full uniform of a general officer of the Continental army. He has his sword in his left hand and his chapseau in his right. The face is much idealized, representing rather the spirit of the city in a short speech. He was followed by ex-Mayor Henry C. Robinson, who delivered the oration of the day on the life and character of Gen. Putnam. The following are extracts:

"For him we claim eminence in that wonderful class of men which that hi

peculiar man, President Lincoln. Such powers normally belong to the man of people. Here Kings and Prelates have often failed. Putnam was thoroughly of the people. His call to the Major-Generasiahip was by a vox populi, which stood not upon proprieties of order in promotion. Untrained in letters, the wants of his countrymen and their rights had been his alphabet. He had found out the capacities for endurance in man's physical nature, the inborn coveregoty of the people, the electric power of patriotism. And so he looked across the ocean to the King and felt the certain comings of continued and increasing exactions; he looked over the rough hills of New England and the plains of the South, and from Maine to Georgia he heard the speech of patriots, and their prayers, and, as clearly as he foresaw the snows of December and the foliage of June, he recognized the coming clash of arms and the deliverance of the oppressed. Into his military measures he threw his deepest enthusiasm. They were usually romantic and sometimes ever a poetic. If Washington was the General of the Revolution and the Father of his Country, Pr itness was the hero of them both.

Mr. Robinson's speech, as well as Mr. Warner's received frequent and loud apply mee. The exercises closed with music and a mil' itary parade.

FINANCIAL.

The closing of the Board of Trade, an it of the leading mercantile houses, and the de livery by the Post-Office of but one mail, made business at the banks to-day dull. This was particularly

the backs to-day duil. This was ps reconstly the case with the Board of Trade banks.

The banks maintain the rate of disco unt at 8@ 10 per cent. A few outside and we ry strong borrowers have been temporarily accommodated at 6@7 per cent. The call for logus on the street from desirable parties is small; and easily met at 8@18 per cent. Real estate; loans are

met at 8@18 per cent. Real estate; leans are 9@10 per cent.

New York exchange was firm bet ween banks at par to 25c premium for \$1,000.

The clearings were \$3,300,000.

CHANGE OF REDEEMING AOT NT.

The First National Bank of Chica to has been approved as redeeming agent of the I trat National of Watseka, Hinners, in place of the Nommercial National Bank of this city.

NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The following National Bank was organized during the past week, viz 1.

2,154.—First National Bank vas organized during the past week, viz 1.

Authorized capital, \$125,000; paid in capital, \$65,000. Julius Kohl, President: Van L. Runyan, Cashier. Authorized to commence business June 15, 1874.

Skow-Petersen, Isberg & Co. report the rates of foreign exchange as follows: London, \$4.834@4.91; Paris, \$5.15@5.114; Hamburg, 96@9994c; Berlin, 72@72%c; Belgium, \$5.15@5.104; Holland, 41@414c; Sweden, 28; Norway, \$1.11; Denmark, 58c; Finland (Russia), 20%c.

Cable transfers—London, \$4.92%; Paris, \$5.08%.

Bonds and cold.

Preston, Kean & Co. quote as fellows;

BONDS AND GOLD.

Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows:

Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows:

Buying, Selling.

United States 5-20s of 65—January and July 120 ½ 120 ½

United States 5-20s of 65—January and July 120 ½ 121

United States 5-20s of 65—January and July 120 ½ 121

United States 5-20s of 65—January and July 120 ½ 121

United States 5-20s of 65—January and July 120 ½ 121

United States 5-20s of 65—January 120 ½ 121

United States 6-20s of 65—January 120 ½ 121

United

	Coupons, 62114	Coupons, '68
J	Coupons, 64117	New 5a 114
9	Coupons, 165 1181	10.40a 114
1	Coupons, 65 (new) 120 %	Currency Se 115
	STATE	BONDS CONTAINS OF BUIL
d	Missouris 97%	Virginias old 90
4	Topperson old 701	N Carolinas old 10
Я	Tennessees, old 79% Tennessees, new 79%	N Carolines new 10
4	Virginias, new 32	ter mer ormen' wen To
	virginias, new	CES.
1	Michigan Central 75%	Illimois Central, 96
1		Union Pacific bonds. 87
4	Northwestern 41 %	Union Pacific stocks, 25 Central Pacific stock, 98
-		
d	Rock Island 97%	
9	New Jersey Central 107	Del., Lack. & West'n, 109
H	8t. Paul 371	Canton 62
9	St. Paul pfd 57	Western Union Tel 74
4	Wabash 33%	Quicksilver 21
H	Wabash pfd 65	Adams Express 107
4	Ft. Wayne 93	Wells, Fargo 78
3	Terre Haute 7	American Express 60
3	Terre Haute pfd 28%	U. S. Express 71
4	Chicago & Alton 102	Pacific Mail 48
4	Chicago & Alton pfd.105	New York Central 98
		Erie 36
4	Cleve., Cin. & Col 70	Erie pfd 49
V	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.104%	Harlem ex. div 123
	Lake Shore 78%	Harlem pfd125
1	Indiana Central 18%	the out to Alliestes at 11
-	Europhian, States of Physical States	Tillie Sa. 18, Farther State
1	COMME	RCIAL
А	COURSE SHEET OF COLUMN SOC. SHEETING	American annual of the party of the

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 24. The following were the receipts and shipment of the leading articles of produce in Chicag during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago

a secul dountary,	REOF	IPTS.	SHIPMENTS.				
e XIII, no other	1874.	1878.	1874	1873.			
lour, bris	5,551	8,510	4,036	5,607			
heat, bu	64,290	111,328	13,284	56,139			
orn, bu	251,492	191,180	157,767	191,090			
ate, bu.	55,022	86,610	42,656	63,824			
ye, bu,	1,050	4,340	415	26,682			
rass seed, lbs.	20,617	8,500	25,282	1,520			
iax seed, the	The second second	31.0.000					
room corn, fbs	9,500	37,480	21,200	40,000			
ured mests, fis	222,550	93,320	408,934	117,500			
eef, bris	Course Courses	133333	-	65			
ork, bris	65		322	850			
ard, fbs	1,290	36,040	120,451	431,060			
allow, \$58	18,615	7,100	*******	78,000			
atter, hs	68,565	70,230	11,559	36,220			
ive hogs, No	12,195	13,117	****	7,157			
attle, No		8,510		1,521			
neep, No	*********	543	********	224			
ides, lbs	82,740	111,085	64,066	38,780			
ighwines, bris	*******		*********	350			
ool, 108	515,170	430,445	687,492	392,126			
otatoes, bu	300	400	2781	P			
umber, No. feet	*******	4,115		3,458			
hingles, No	****	3,410		2,052			

quoted prices. There was only a moderate shipping demand for setter and under continued liberal receipts and the excessive heat the market is depressed. Cheese is receiving more attention and is werking steadler. Dried fruits are dull and are less firmly held. There was a large demand for fish, but under liberal supply the market displays weakness. Whitefish were dropped another notch, No. 1 mow quoted at \$6,00@6.10, and No. 2 at \$5.75@5.85. Coal, wood, and pig-iron were inactive. Leather was quiet and stady. There was a moderate inquiry for oils at \$40 decline on car's on, and \$20 decline in whale and turpentine, qu'itations being 13@13½c for carbon, 78@80e for whale, and 45@80e for turpentine. Lard was 5 rm. Linseed and other descriptions ruled about steady.

There were no new features to note in connection with lumber. A moderate business, usually in the way of filling small orders from the interior, was transacted at the yards at recent prices. The offerings at the wholesale market were light, though ample, there being only a light trade in the morning. Hardware and metals were steady, and nalls continue firm under a good demand and firmness at the factories. Cooperage, building material, and naval stores were quiet. The wool market was active and firm, under a good demand from the Essi and moderate offerings. The receipts were fair and increasing, but stocks are not accumulating. Hides were quiet and sleady. Hay, except the highest grades of timothy, is very dull and weak. Broom-corn, seeds, hops, and potatoes were unchanged. Green fruits were slow, and small fruits were lower, while oranges and lemons ruled firm. Poultry was dull and lower, and segs almost unsalable.

Highwines were inactive, and nominally the same as yesterday at 3½c for oron to Buffalo; sud 7½c for do to Oswego; 3½c for wheat to Buffalo; do, seller the year, \$1.20(17.5); do, seller fue, \$1.70(17.15); do, seller the year, \$1.20(17.20); do, seller fue, \$1.70(17.15); do, seller they year, \$1.20(17.20); do, seller they year, \$1.20(17.20); d

Europe toud to confirm the fact that the fortnight's hot weather we had here in April last was
experienced everywhere else, and that the same
may be said of the cold that set in here on the
37th ult., and has only just ceased. There has
been a general call for rain, the little that fell
during the last fortinght or twenty days being
consucered utterly inadequate, an inconvenience
which, it seems, has made itself much more felt
in Spain than elsewhere. The crops there
are in a poor state just new, a circumstance that may have serious consequences in summer, since the richer provinces
camet, on account of the civil war, send their
surplus to the poorer ones. Up to the end of fast
month the crops throughout Russia were in a healthy state, and would be all the better for rain. The
country that seems to have suffered most from
the late cold weather is Hungary, both in the
plains and on the Carpathian heights. In Transilvania the wheat-crops are sale, but the
vines and fruit-trees are all nipped by the frost.
In the Banate snow and drought have injured
about one-fourth of the crops. Generally
speaking, throughout Austria the vine has been
the worst aufferer. In the Paistinate, fears were
besides entersamed for the fruit-trees and clover,
but none for wheat. In the Ghand Dunchy of
Baden the crops are promising. Those around
Berlin are much less so. In the Brisgau rye has
suffered so severely that it has had to be cut
down for fodder. At Worms and Ludwigshafen
the clover has been spoilt; so, also, potatoes,
rape, and barley about Heilbronn. At Rostock
all is promising; likewise at Amsterdam, Maestricht, Rotterdam, and Groeningen, where rain
has been abundant. Begium has not had much
to complain of; on the 9th there was cold
weather at Antwerp, followed by rain; the wheaterops are in excellent condition. In England
there was severe frost on the 29th and 30th ult,
which caused much damage to the fruit-trees;
otherwise it did not do much harm. The great
deaderatum all over Europe just now is rain for
the Men

BEANS—were duit and assy. actions: Choice hurl. \$638.62.0; medium, \$1.656.2.15.

BROOM CORN—was quies and unchanged. Quotations: Choice hurl. \$638.62.0 extrs. \$c; corn that will work itself finte a choice start broom, 767/sc; for good do, 666.95c; good to choice stalk braid, 70; inferior brush, \$698.9c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand continues light: Michigan stucce \$2.50 New York stateo, cating \$2.505.00; 1010 and Alvon cement, \$2.50 \$ bot. Louisvike do, \$2.50 \$ bot.; Forciand cament, \$2.00 \$ bot. Louisvike do, \$2.50 \$ bot.; Forciand cament, \$2.00 \$ bot. Louisvike do, \$2.50 \$ bot.; Forciand cament, \$2.00 \$ bot. Louisvike do, \$2.50 \$ bot.; Forciand cament, \$2.00 \$ bot. Louisvike do, \$2.50 \$ bot.; Forciand cament, \$2.00 \$ bot. Louisvike do, \$2.50 \$ bot. \$0.50 \$ bot. \$1.00 \$ b

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

739 1,210 1,250 Total 19,377
Same time last week 12,546
Week before last 11,838
Shipments were as follows: 15,862

5.00@5.80 960 to 1,100 hb.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,000 to 1,150 hs.

Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra ows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 hs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 hs.

Inferior—Light and thin cows, heffers, stees, buils, and scalawag steers.

Cattle—Texas, choice corn-led.

Cattle—Texas, wherered North.

Cattle—Texas, through droves. 8,26@4.65

87 choice steers.
18 choice steers.
79 choice steers.
33 chra steers.
23 medium steers.
67 choice steers.
67 choice steers.

HOG8—Trade opened briskly this trifle better prices than were obtained as the day were away there was loss

Set; do prime, 806-22: do common, 706-724; Pertu Rico molasses, choice, 646-865; common molasses, and molasses, 26-80.

SALEMATUS—Common to best, 81/69 %c.

SETURE—Allapice, 17 (218%c; clores, 43/250c; caseda, 36/367c; pepper, 286-280c; nutmegs, No. 1, 81.562-04.

L90; ganger, African, 256-28c; do Calcutta, 186-20c.

SOLEMA-German motide, 64/26 (26/36c) Golden Wess, 65/266, cross of the sales of the sales

poor to good qualities.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 24.—Hoes—Receipts, 1,755; firmer and unchanged.

CATLE—Receipts, 3, 590; unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

June 24.—CATLE—Receipts, 745; total for the week, 2,483. The market continues lively at yesterday's prices for good cattle, and a shade weaker on medium; thin common stock strong at 1,6 off from last week rates.

on medium; thin common stock strong at Mc off from last week's vales.

CATILE AND SHEEF—Receipts, 2,000; total for week, 15,500; market more lively at \$4.50(8.5.00 for Canada shree; \$7.00(8.7.50 for Canada lambs; Western sheep, \$4.50(8.5.00).

Hous—Receipts, 2,600; total for week, 12,000, Market firm at \$5.75(85.90 for Yorkers; \$6.00(85.20 for heavy hogs. CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDWEDAY EVENING, Jan. 24.

We recould be from this morning's name the following resolution whice passed manimously as a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chiesgo Lumberman's Board of Trade, held yeaterday:

"WEREARA, This Board of Trade was organized to promote the general interests of the lumber trade, and with this end in view organized an inspection department and adopted rules of inspection, which were intended to be just and impartial as exteven turyers and sellers of lumber in this market, and were so propocuoused by the several gentlemen composing the Inspection Committees of both this Board of Tradeland the Alumber Exchange: therefore,

"Jessolved, That having furnished the rules and means for the inspection of lumber sold by cargo, this Board as an organization cannot do otherwise than leave the adoption of them to the best judgment of the buyer and seller in each individual case of sale or purchase."

It is undersuiced that the reason for the above resonation was to remove a false impression which seems to have gained credence, particularly in the country, that the Lumberman's Board of Trade was responsible for the recent attempts to enforce its rules of inspection, while in result to the organization has heave taken the seven the second than the second trade was responsible for the recent attempts to enforce its rules of inspection, while in result to the organization has never taken to the second the second trade was responsible for the recent attempts to enforce its rules of inspection, while in result to the procession while in results the organization has never taken the second trade was the second trade to the second trade trade

composed of yard-dealers, who, though members of the Board, acted independently.

A quiet day was passed at the wholesale market. The majority of the lumber-dealers left the market early, to participate in the ceramonies of laying the corner-atone of the new Government building.

The receipts were light, but the offerings proved equal to the requirements of the trade. A few sales were made early, but little was done afterwards. Joists and scanting were firm at 29,00, and other immber brought recent prices. Quiotations: Good to choice strips and boards, \$14.002,16.00; common do, \$2,002,11.00; joists and scanting, \$2,002,12.58. Sales include the following:

Cargo achr San Jachno, from Dancan City, 250 m strips and boards (dry), at \$16.00; cargo sehr hi. Rarie, from Meskegon, 83 m; Morway strips and boards of the from Meskegon, 83 m; Morway strips and boards of \$3,00. Sold by Irish, Bullon & Co.

Cargo W. H. Dunham, from Manistee, 175 m joists and scantling, at \$5,00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

The yard trade continues moderate, though about up to the average. Prices are without essential change as follows:

Puts dear.

Puts dear.

\$2,00. Sold of \$2,00. \$3,00 Sold of \$2,00 So

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE COU

Brasdstuffe u.

Ch. cese—70a.
Loxpoor, June 24.—Amount of bullies
Loxpoor, June 24.—Amount of bullies
Bank of England on balance to-day, 213, 50a.

Bank of England on balance to-day, 213, 50a.

Bank of England on balance to-day, 213, 50a.

United States Securities—5-25a of 184, 10a;
106 \(\); 10-40, 105 \(\); now 5a, 104 \(\); Era, 25

ferred, 45; New York Central, 90.

Tailow—42 3da/42a 6d.

Resmad Patrobam—10d.

Resmad Patrobam—10d.

Resmad Patrobam—10d.

Rous—Firm: Western, 186a18c.
Learness—Firm at 71.66a18c.
Learness—Firm at 71.66a18c.
WOOL—Firm: domestic sleece, 486a8c; pulled in 56c; unwashed, 176a37c.
Provisions—Fork lower; extra prime, \$18.00; unwashed, 176a37c.
Provisions—Fork lower; extra prime, \$18.00; unwashed, 176a37c.
Provisions—Fork lower; extra prime, \$18.00; unwashed, 187a9c.
Mission; clear, 194c.
Learness; prime delegations; prime stear 194c; both clear, 194c.
Dainy Productor—Butter and cheese unchanged.
WHINKY—Shade firmer at 196c; prime stear 114c.
Dainy Productor—Butter and cheese unchanged.
WHINKY—Shade firmer at 196c; prime stear vinter; \$1.75c; citrs winter; \$1.36c; 0; decide extra, \$3.00(26.5c). Wheel nominally unchanged; 76.
2 Chicago, \$1.09; No. 2 red winter, \$1.30. Confirmer; No. 2 mixed, 60%(651c, track and disvater; 61c, July; \$25c, Angust. Outs higher; No. 2 m/M
49c, elevators. Bye higher; No. 2, 600.
WHINKY—Steady at 960.
Provisions—Pork firmer at \$18.19/618.25. Suffice in the second of t

MEMPHIS. June 24.—Corron—

mand; middling, 15% @176; recepts, 30 minpments, 137 baies; stock, 18,635 baies.

Bradertuys—Flour dull and nominal. Our meal quiet at \$3.05. Corn firm; yallow, 78. Qui dull and tominal at 57c.

Bran—Market bars.

Hat—Dull and nominal at \$21,00(322,00.

PROVINIONS—Lard quiet at 12,61240. Recompility shoulders, 74c; clear rib, 10%; clear, 194c.

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW O

EMCHIFFS—FIGUR, 4,000 hris; wheat, 100 be; 123,000 bu.
SHIPSENTE—FIGUR, 12,000 bris; wheat, 300 be; 200,000 bu.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI.
BESTATOTUTES—Flour dull and a shade lowe if all the changed at 17c.
Bestatotutes—Flour dull and a shade lowe if all and unchanged; mixed, 636,850. Cats dull and and unchanged; mixed, 636,850. Cats dull and shade lowe if all and unchanged.
Esca-Steady at 13%c.
DAIRT PRODUCTS—Butter fair and from sales \$17,1300 lb.00, the latter for jobbing. Lard quies and changed; cales summer at 10%c; tectle, 11%cll, washed at \$c, but held higher; and sold at the wanted at \$c, but held higher, and sold at the wanted at \$c, but held higher, and sold at the wanted at \$c, but held higher, and sold at the wanted at \$c, but held higher; clear 10%c.
WHIRKI—Street When the fair and from shoulders cold at the wanted at \$c, but held higher; clear 10%c.
WHIRKI—Street When the fair and a shade love; is and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade love; is a white Wabani, \$2.31; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.31%; cash and seller July, \$6, and the higher; clear 10%c.

TOLEDO.
TOLEDO. O., June 24.—Bexaperurys—Flour held shade love; is and the wanted and an and seller July, \$6, and an and July, \$6; and an and seller July, \$6, and an and \$100 cash and seller July, \$6, and an and July, \$6; No. 2, 51%c; seller August, \$5,60 c.
Bexeports—Dull and unchanged.
Recentre—Dull and unchanged.
Recentre—Dull and unchanged.

DETROIT. June 24.—BREADSTOFFS—From dull sails shade lower. Whest dull and a shade lower; extra \$1.63%; amber, \$1.52. Corn full and decimal as \$4.00 to in good demand at full prices at 32.

FRIGHTS—From, 1,000 bris; wheat, 4,000 bu.

SELFMENTS—Flour, 400 bris; wheat, 4,000 bu.

SCALES PARES ACRES SOO

190 together 21.50 622.00 19.00 622.00 19.00 622.00 dressed 25.00 625.00 625.00 625.00 selected, 18 BY TELEGRAPH.

THE COURTS.

Dry-Goods Market.

-Business was rather more houses and a more hopeful rade. Importers and jobbers tone in fair request, and memored more freely; heavy rested coatings met with a rate and clothing trade; bordered i demand.

4.—Corrow—Rasier and un-ic; futures closed quiet; sales %c; August, 17 7-16-217 15-22c; ber, 17 5-32-217 3-160; Novempe; August, 17 -18-31 18-329; Novamer, 17 1-180; Novamer, 17 1-180; steady; raceipla; 13,000 bris; and State, 34,0036,60; ms,30; good to choice, \$6,406; km, \$6,506; 1.00; extra Onio, \$6,306; 1.00; kp; flour and Wheat less active and lower; to, 2 Chicago, \$1,436; unsots spring, \$1,406; 1.00; winter, 7. Rye scarce and firm at \$1,77; the unchanged. Corn less active, 1000 bu; western mixed, \$1,406; 1.00; less active, 1000 bu; western mixed, \$1,406; 1.00; receipta, 30,000 bu; mixed mixed with Western, \$000; receipta, \$000; bu; mixed mixed with the western, \$000; receipta, \$1,000 bu; mixed mixed with the western, \$000; receipta, \$1,000 bu; mixed mixed with the western, \$000; receipta, \$1,000 bu; mixed mixed with the western, \$000; receipta, \$1,000 bu; mixed mixed with the western, \$000; receipta, \$1,000 bu; mixed mixed western, \$000; receipta, \$1,000 bu; mixed mixed western, \$1,000 bu; mixed western,

And the second s

delegates insisted that woman suffrace was vital to the Prohibition party. The discussion was finally concluded, and Mrs. Gags proceeded to address the Convention. In calling attention to the greater interest taken in the Prohibition movement, now than formerly, she claimed that it was due to women, who feeling the affects of intemperance in their homes, were moving as they never moved before. Her address excited great enthusiasm. She insisted that the efforts of the women should be recognized by the temperance men, saying it would not be too much if one of them was put on the State ticket, and a serses of resolutions were presented, strongly favoring prohibition, and

THE COURTS.

Treatments of the content of the court of th

Morits Superior cours:

Morits Fellow against W. A. Giles and C. K.

Giles.

General course.

Four petitions were filed by the County Agent
to up the aloged insamin of the following parties: Chaptots Frieble, Josepholomon, Heary
Shoemaker, and Peter Ryerson.

James Parrott filed a petition against Jane E.

Zysier and others for a mechanics lien on the
W. 5 of Lot 5, Block 66, of School Section Adda
un chinning \$2,122.95.

Junes BLODerry—Passed cases on the Disties and Bankruper Calendars.

Junes Boomes—S8 to 580.

Junes Boomes—S8 to 580.

Junes Boomes—S8 to 580.

Junes Garr—G6, of 10 285.

Junes Gray—G6, of 10 72, 75 to 78, 31 to 83, 85

B. J.

Junes McRonery—No call announced.

Junes Bruss—Balance of calendar No. 5.

Junes Bruss—Balance of calendar No. 5.

San Junes McRonery—No call announced of a Prohibition party temporarily organized today, with James L. Bogg, of Syracus, as Chair
Junes Bruss—Balance of calendar No. 5.

San Hamber Company of Prohibition of the Prohibition party temporarily organized today, with James L. Bogg, of Syracus, as Chair
James Bruss—Balance of calendar No. 5.

Schr Hamber Bedits, Maniste, lumber,
Schr Hamber Bedits, Maniste, lumber,
Schr Hamber Bedits, Maniste, lumber,
Schr Hamber, Bruss, lumber,
Schr

Stmr Scotia, Buffalo, 10,000 bu wheat, 35,000 bu corn, 200 bris figur. Schr James Norris, Kingston, 17,000 bu wheat. Prop Chas, Reitz, Manistee, 500 bu corn, 300 bu cats, 10 bris pork, 10 bris beaf, and sundries. Schr Mary Mau, Red River, 15 bris pork, 3 tone feed, and sundries.

16 bris pork, 10 bris best, and sundries.
Schr Mary Sau, Red Rives, 15 bris pork, 3 tons feed, and sundries.
Schr Hary Sau, Red Rives, 15 bris four, 2 bris sait, Schr G. G. Cooper, Pert Colborne, 22,252 bu corn.
Schr Hoboken, Cswego, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Chose Dewlift, Kingston, 17,000 bu whest.
Prop Dean Richmond, Burfalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries,
Stmr Chrona, St. Joseph, sundries,
Stmr Chrona, St. Joseph, sundries,
Barge Active, Peshtige, 10 bris pork, and sundries.
Barge Active, Peshtige, 10 bris pork, and sundries.
Prop Laks Breeze, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr A. W. Lucky, Cawego, 20,139 bu corn.
Prop Peerless, Duluth, 75 bris flour, 581 bags feed, 20 bris sait, and sundries.
Prop P. H. Burkhead, Buffalo, 14,490 bu corn.
Schr Adfrondac, Oswego, 18,012 bu corn.
Schr Adfrondac, Oswego, 18,012 bu corn.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, 54 bris flour, 5 bris foli, 5 bris liquors, and sundries.
Schr E. Fitzhugh, Kingston, 18,000 bu wheat.
Prop Cuyahoza, Duluth, 3,300 bu cais, 50 bris flour, 400 bags feed, 25 bris pork, and sundries.
Prop India, Bursaio, 450 bris flour; Eric, 1,200 bris flour, 1,000 caaks oil, coke, and sundries.

Lake Freights

Were quiet and nominal at 3%c for corn to Buffale, and 6%c for corn to Oswego. The schr Adirondus was taken last evening for corn to Oswego at 6%c. Capacity about 24,000 bu. In the afternoon the schr D. Dawlolf was taken for wheat to Kingston at 7%c. Capacity about 17,000 bu. The schr O. O. Finney loads wheat at Milwaukee, for Kingston, on private terms.

MILWAUKEE, June 24.—Freights on wheat 3%c to Buffale, and 7c to lower lake ports.

BUFFALO, June 24.—Soft coal to Chicago, 80c free.

CLEWELAND, June 24.—Soft coal to Chicago, 80c free.

DETROIT, June 24.—Dull; no engagements for the past two days.

DETROIT, June 24.—Wheat to Oswego 6c by sail, and 3c by steam to Buffalo,

DETROIT, June 24.—Wheat to Cawego 6c by sail, and 3c by steam to Buffalo.

Hithesis & Michigan Canni.

Bridgefor, Ill., June 24—1 p. m.—Arrived—J. Menard, LaSalle, 5,000 bu corn; Thomas Scott, Marsellies, 10,000 bu cars; prop W. Hale, Sences, 8,300 bu corn; Friendship, Sences, 6,500 bu corn; Gipsey Queen, Henry, 5,000 bu corn; Contest, Morris, 5,600 bu corn; Maple Leaf, Channahon, 6,000 bu corn; Gipsey Queen, Henry, 5,000 bu corn; Cottare—Lidore, Henry, 51,912 ft lumber; Cayen, Lockport, 5,000 posts; Elizabeth, Lockport, 60,383 ft lumber, 21,300 lath; Montreal, Sences, 37,126 ft lumber; Sences, 79,350 lath; Montreal, Sences, 37,126 ft lumber; Sences, 79,351 ft lumber; J. Boundard, LaSalle, 83,079 ft lumber, 14,600 lath; Monitor, Kanlakes Foeder, 14,777 ft lumber; J. Boundard, 14,777 ft lumber; Morway, Fooria, 51,737 ft lumber.

Bridgeford, Ill., June 24—7:45 p. m.—Arrived—Gen, Sherman, Sencea, 6,000 bu corn; Harriet, Sencea, 6,000 bu corn.

Cleared—Norway, Peoria, 67,737 ft lumber; Champion, LaSalle, 31,900 ft lumber; Peoria, 52,020 ft lumber, 530 lath, LaSalle; John Carter, LaSalle, 78,832 ft lumber, 29,100 lath.

ber, 350 lath, LaSalle; John Carter, LaSalle, 78,832 ft lumber, 29,100 lath.

Vensels Passed Detroit.

Sossial Discatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, June 24—Afternoon—Passed Down.—Props Consida, Scotia, Holland and barge, Snook and barges, Tsoumseh, Nebraska, Colorado, Graves and barges, Rosnoke, Lovell; barks Burnside, Scotia; solars Riverside, Montauk, Warrington, Delaware, Cambris, Ilaska, Elmore, Newsboy, Knight Templar, China, Nevada, F. J. King, Cummings, O. M. Bond, Trinidad, Cape Horn, Hattle Howard.

Passen Ur.—Props Atlantie, Arizona, Plymouth, Westford; bark Hemisphere; sehr Journeyman, Wind—Northeast.

Vessels Passed Port Huron

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL - 148 AND 180 WABASH-AV.
between Madison and Monro-sta.: first-class board
from \$7\$ to \$18 per week; day board, \$5 per week; transient, \$2 per day.

PULLMAN HOUSE, 74 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.,
hoar Madison—Cool, central, convenient; table best I near Madison—Cool, central, couvenient; table best market affords. Day board only 38.60. Mrs. R. CUN-NINGH AM, formerly of Haisted st.

WABASH HOUSE, CORNER OF CONGRESS-ST.

BOARD WANTED.

BUILDING MATERIAL. PRONT BRICK-THE EXCELSIOR PRESS BRICK MANPG GO. can supply the best brick for fronts and suching in the market, and at the lowest price. Office, No. 77 Desptores 2. And the life of the control of the c

CITY REAL ESTATE

POR SALE SEE LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUND.

To the by State, Haisted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirtyeighth-siz. Flor years' time, 5 per cent. Apply to the
owner, ALBERT CRANK, 115 Monroest. ighthesis. It we sear time, sper each apply to the owner, ALBERT CRANK, HS Bonroest.

FOR SALE CODEN. AV. LOTS REST INVEST. The service is rapidly becoming a business theroughfare. No money required down if improved. Apply at 185 Dearbornest, or at branch office corner Orden and Western-av. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN ON Monthly payments, two cottages and two two-story houses; new tiarge yards; on Fok and Taylor-sts. In course on the premises, of GRO. CADWRLL; or at 18 South Clark-st, in bank.

FOR SALE WARREN. AV., 2-STORY AND BASE mont tyrick house of 10 rooms; all modern improvements; and hot on Warren. av., near Union Park. SNY. DER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Mouroe and Lasalia-sts.

FOR SALE LOTS ON WESTERNAY. POLK.

Taylor, Lexingston, and Campbell-ay. To parties wishing to build no money required down. Might furnish a little if desired, Inquires at 185 Clark-st, in the bank.

FOR SALE THOSE NEW SWELL FRONT dwellings on Centre-ay, near Adam-at. They are to deall the sum of the country of the sum of the country payment. Go and see them. MEAD & COE, 185 La-Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 40:50, ON class unnouncered reas seeses would be taken in part payment. Go and see them. MEAD & COE, 185 La-Salle-st.

NOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 6280, ON Canal-st., south of Polk; must be sold. The adjoining 20 feet could also be had. MEAD & COE, 185 La-Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD COTTAGE AND LOT, Er125 on West Madison-st. near Ada. SNYDER & LEE, I Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE NEW COTTAGES on West Side, sonwerient t. horse cars. Will be sold on west Side, sonwerient t. horse cars. Will be sold on monthly payments. G. B. GRIFTIN, 188 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—PARK AND BOULEVARD—SOME OF the choicest lots froming South Nide Parks and Boulevards, very cheap, by CHACE & ABELL, 180 Dearbard-st.

FOR SALE—VERY PLEASANT HOUSE AND LOT on Indiana-av., sont of Eighteenth-st., 515,005, and one at 28,000; owners will take good unimproved land in part. CHACE & ABELL, 180 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NB EXCHANGE—IMPROVED AND Vacant business and residence property in all parts of the city and suburbs. B. L. CANTELLO, 50 LASalle-st.

FOR SALE—HALSTED ST., 7 LOTS, WEST FRONT the city and suburbs. R. L. CANTIELL, 50 LaSalles-1.

FOR SALE. HALSTED. ST., 71 LOTS, WEST FRONT

To on Halsted et., near Centre; cone-quarter cash, balance, 1, and 5 rears. SN YDER & LEE, No. 14 Sixon
Building, northeast womer Menros and LaSalles-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—100 FEET, CORNER

Indians ar. and Forty sixthest., wash good house
and but, 18 to yell pay difference in cash. CHACR &
ASSALA, 184 Describers—8.

ABELL, 16t Descriptions of difference in cash. CHACE & ABELL, 16t Descriptions.

FOR SALE—DRAD LOW—ROUSE AND LOT ON Milwankessev., near Chicago-av., with store and small stock of notions. Apply immediately. WILLS & CO., 17l East Madison-et.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL NEW OCTAGON-FRONT brick houses, near Lincoln Park. on very easy terms; le rooms each, hot and cold water, bath, etc.; east fronts. C. S. WALLER, 16 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—WENTERN-AV., TEN LOTS. EAST front on Western-av., between Monroe and Wilconstens of Monroe and LaSalle-ats.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO OCTAGON marble-front dwellings, if rooms, for cash and city lots. Room 2, 37 East Washington-et. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN ACRES:

28 acres in Sec. 24, 37, 14; very choice river front,
10 acres in Sec. 28, 37, 14; very choice river front,
10 acres in Sec. 28, 37, 14; very choice river front.
600 acres in Sec. 20, 27, 15, 15, 15, 15, 16, 16
20 acres in Sec. 20, 37, 14, on railroad.
20 acres in Sec. 20, 37, 14, on railroad.
20 acres in Sec. 28, 37, 14, very choice.
20 acres in Sec. 28, 37, 14; very choice.
20 acres in Sec. 28, 38, 18; a bargain.
20 acres in Sec. 28, 38, 18; a bargain.
20 acres in Sec. 28, 38, 18; a bargain.
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20 acres in Sec. 28, 38, 18; a bargain.
21 acres in Sec. 28, 38, 18; a bargain.
22 acres in Sec. 28, 37, 14; very choice.
23 acres in Sec. 28, 37, 14; very choice.
24 acres in Sec. 28, 37, 14; very choice.
25 acres in Sec. 28, 37, 14; very choice.
26 acres in Sec. 28, 37, 14; very choice.
26 acres in Sec. 28, 37, 14; very choice.
26 acres in Sec. 28, 37, 14; very choice.
27 acres in Sec. 28, 37, 14; very choice.
28 acres in Sec. 28, 37, 18; very choice.
29 acres in Sec. 28, 37, 18; very choice.
20 acres in Sec. 28, 37, 18; very choice.
20 acres in Sec. 28, 37, 18; very choice.
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20 acres in Sec. 28, 37, 18; very choice.
20 acres in Sec. 28, 37, 18; very choice.
21 acres in Sec. 28, 37, 18; very choice.
22 acres in Sec. 28, 37, 18;

CHACE 4 ABRIL, 184 Dearborn-st.

TOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
If for cash, one of the finest residences in the town of
Hyde Park. Two-story frame, If reome, with his fitting,
two-story barm. Truit trees and flowers of all kinds, situ-ated on Madison-av. between Fifty-sighth and Fifty-ninth-sts. Address B 54, Tribuns office, or see owner on premises.

two-story bers. Fruit trees and Rowers of all kinds, situated on Maddison, w., between Fifty eighth and Pifty-ninth-sits. Address Bel. Tribune offices, or see owner on premises.

FOR SALE—CLARENDON HILLS—THIS PLEAS—Ant suburb is unexcelled for beauty and variety of scenery, and, being within easy distance of the city (only is miles), makes it the most desirable location outside of the city limits in which to purchase a home, where all the other city limits in which to purchase a home, where all the opposite of the city limits in which to purchase a home, where all the opposite of the city limits in which to purchase a home, where all the opposite of the city limits in which to purchase a home, where all the cloved. The city limits in which to purchase a home, where all the cloved. The city limits in which to purchase a home, where all the cloved. The city limits in which the condition of the city limits and the city limits of the cloved. The city limits are sensitive to the city limits and the city limits of the city limits and th LASAIS-41.

FOR SALE-\$100 DOWN-1% ACRE LOT (4 ORDI-rassy lots) south of Austin. Other heres and lots to trade. M. C. SPAULDING, 85 Clark-st., Room 8. FOR SALE—Souriet FEET, CORNER WABASH AV.
I and Fifty-seventh-st. Will sell all or any part of same,
and let all the purchase money, both principal and interset, be parable at the end of 3 rears if the purchaser
will build immediately. MATSON HILL, 97 Washingon-st.

ton-si.

TOR SALE—600 FERT AT IRVING PARK; WILL
exphange for other property. NNTDER & LEE, it
Nixon Building, northeast corner Monros and LaSalle.

TOR SALE—500TH ENGLEWOOD—24 RES.

Tolence lots, size 25:172 feet each. Will take Illinois, lows, or Kanass lands in part payment at each
value. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-si. value. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-8.4.

IVOR SALE ENGLEWOOD—I WILL SELL BAIT—
ance of my Englewood lots cheap. Would like to sell to one party as I wish to give my whole attention to other property. E. L. CANTELD. 6. LASIle-8.4.

IVOR SALE—AT LICSS THAN HALF PRICE, LOTS I at Norrood Park, as the owner must have meansy. E. D. HILDRETH, 46 South Clark-st., Room 4.

IVOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, 4 ACRES FRONT—Ing on Madison-8. between Central Park and Austin. H. G. NUSCHELER, Room 51 Metropolitan Block,

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-HOUSE AND LOT ON SOUTH SIDE in exchange for 5 acres (no incumbrance) in north-cast ig. Sec. 11, Town 38, R. 18; will assume incumbrance or pay some cash. WHIPPLE & CASTLE, 102 Washington-th.

A LL PERSONS HAVING HOUSES, LUTS, FARMS, merchandise, real estate of any description, or a to CO., 171 East Madison et., Real Estate and Business Suchange. A DVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUN-try readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more sections of Kellogy's Great News-saper Lists. Apply to A. N. RELLOGG, 19 Jackson st. paper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st.
A. NY ONE HAVING FURNITURE TO STORE CAN.
A have it taken care of and be paid for the use. Address
C44, Tribune office.
A SURE CURE CURE FOR CATARRH. DR. C. R.
SYKES, 169 East Madison-st. Free trial given at
office. Book sent for 10c.
ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND
miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending to
JONAS GELDER, Loan Office, 58 State-st.

A miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending to JONAS OELDER, Lean Office, ES state-st.

ALL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING WILL BE A bought at the highest prices. A. DEIELSMA, 207 South Clark-st. Crears by mail promptly attended to.

DARGAINS-160 COATS, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED; also cloths and miscellaneous goods in bob lots very cheap; nothing at retail. 157 Fifth-av.

DAGCOUNTS adjusted; work requiring an expert soficised, WEBS A TUCKEK, Accountants, Room 3, 188 Madison.

PINEST KID GLOVES TRIED ON BEFORE YOU buy, a parfect fliguaranteed or ac sale. Paris Glove Store, 48 State-st.

I WILL CALL AND TAKE MEASURES OF DOORS and windows for vire-screens, and put them in for 25 cents per foot. Address MCKAY, 259 Folk-st.

WANTED - BIDS FOR LAYING DRAIN - PIPE and making six connections with street sewer. LINGLE & DARLOW, 128 Deerborn-st.

WANTED - THREE OR FOUR GOOD SECOND-hand counters. Address 124, Tribune office. PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC BUSIness man, with from \$5.000 to \$10,000 cash capital,
to join the advertissy in a well-established, safe, and good
paying business in New York. Goods to be manufactured
and sold largely to the Western market. A salesman
competent to sell to Western wholeasie houses preferred.
Address F B, Tribune office.

D RETNER WANTED—\$000—A GENTLEMAN DEsires a partner with this amount in a lucrative cash
business paying \$30 a week profit. Call or address &
Bouth Clark-st., Boom 29.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$300, IN A NICE
quiet business, large profits and no risks. Call at 126
West Monroe-st., or 226 West Washington-st.

DANTER WANTED—I WANT A LIVE MAN OF
business who is somewhat posted in real estate value;
must be a worker; no risk of any description; old-established business; income shows by books from \$8.001 to
\$15,000 per annum. Real name and address to X Y Z,
Tribune office.

DARTNER WANTED—WITH \$2,000, TO EXTEND

TO RENT-HATS, FLATS, FTATS, ON NORTH Wells and Hinsdale-sts. Rent cheap. Inquire at Hatch House, 29 North Well-st.

TO RENT-THREE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT I marble front houses, fronting on Lincols Park, only 8750 per pear. TRUESDELL's HROWN, 108 Fifthaw.

TO RENT-A FINE 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE AT '40 'Brien-st., near Haisted, containing 9 rooms; 328 per month. Inquire 19 Dussold-st.

TO RENT-2-STORY FRAME HOUSE NO. 28 SOUTH Forcis-st. combains is rooms. Vary low.

TO RENT (-2-STORY FRAME HOUSE NO. 28 SOUTH Control in the control of moders improvements, on Walnut-et., Just west of Ashand-av. Uneap. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 86 East
Washington-et.

(10 RENT — A COMFORTABLE TWO-STORY
I hopse, with large callar and attic, lot 60:20, with
barn, carriage house, etc., on South Side, near Thirtyseventh-et.; convenient to street and steam cars. Inquire of THOS. Q. CLARKS, correr Market and Huronst., between the hours of 1 and 6 p. m.

(10 RENT—A FIRST CLASS OOTTAGE 83 WEST
I Monroe-st.; cottage contains 5 rooms, water, gas,
etc., and situated in a nice neighborhood. Inquire at 881
West Moproe-st.

(17 ORENT—A FIRST CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE
I of 15 rooms, fall of boarders; part or all of furniture
of sale on reasonable terms. Address P 84, Tribane
effice.

(10 RENT—SW WABASH-AV., FURNISHED OR
Unfurnished, house and store, 12 rooms, allied with
boarders.

(10 RENT—FIRST STORY OF DWELLING NO. 48
West Madison-st., Trooms, moders improvements;
eargets of three rooms. Apply at house before 16 a. m.
to R. H. BULKLEY.

(10 RENT—WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR

TO RENT-WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Union Park, a farmished brigh bouse to a good party with small family, who wilrhoard owner and wife. Address F St. Tribupe office.

TO RENT-FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED MY Live-story frame dwelling of 9 rooms, No. 708 Michalant., corner Twomistelb-st. For particulars inquire at M washington-st., Room 15. JAS. H. ABBOTT.

TO RENT-SEVERAL NEW OCTAGON-FRONT Drick houses, 10 rooms each; hot and cold water, both, etc., near 1 ducols Park 1 low to good tenants. U. S. WALLER, 16 Bryan Block. WALLER, 16 Bryan Block.

TO RENT-OR FOR SALE ON RASY TERMS-THE 1 story 5-room home and lot 39 West Lake-st. See owner at 188 North Clark-st.

TO RENT-OR FUR SALE ON EASY MONTHLY payments-The nies 1-room cottage and barn 300 South Robey-tt. near Ogdon-av.

TO RENT-ON WEST SIDE-HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, I all modern improvements, gas-fixures, and good barn. I will furnish one of the rooms, and engage board for three until May 1. Inquire at 32 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT AT WINNETKA - RICE HOUSE, 1 rooms, barn, etc.; five aeras of garden, evergreens shrubbery, etc. Call at 78 Dearborn-at., Room 21. TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT-ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFUR-nished, to gentlemen only. Recens are first-class, in-foot cellings, brick building, with modern improvements. Apply at 5% State-st.

TO RENT-A HANDSOME YRONT ROOM IN PRI-vate bouse, finely inruished, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Call at 270 Wabash-av. A vate house, finely inrulabed, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Call at 570 Wabash.av.

TO RENT-SIX ROOMS, CHEAP, FIRST-CLASS I neighborhood, five doers from Van Buren-st, ears and bus line. 188 South Wood etc.

TO RENT-NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS AT 223 I West Washington-st. Modern conveniences. First-class d'w-beard convenient.

TO RENT-NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE TO ren suite: central location, and ranging from \$12 to \$50. \$6 South Clark-st., Room 7.

TO RENT-NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT I Kingsbury Block, with or without board: Randolphst., near Clark. Apply 48 Room 39.

TO RENT-AFLAT OF SIX COSY ROOMS, FURnished in beautiful order, in the pleasantest part of West Washington-st. Address At, Ulbune ondes.

TO RENT-PLEASANT, ARY ROOMS, FURNISHED. nished, at 26 and 26 West Madison-st.

TO RENT-ROOMS-576 STATE-ST., OVER PEKIN
Tea Company's store, to gentlemen, furst-class rooms
furnished or unturnished. Octilings in feet, building
brick, with modern improvements.

TO RENT -- STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-THE FIRST FLOG OF HS FIFTH-AV.,
agar Washington-H. Rent very low to next May.
MEAD & COR, IN LASSIE, st.

WANTED-TO RENT. WANTED—TO RENT,—FOR A SMALL FAMILY A neat furnished house convenient to street cars. Address B 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE 2-STORY HOUSE FOR two small families, or 2 cottages near together, of about 6 rooms each, at moderate prices: South Side preferred. Address A 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF nine or ten rooms in good locality, where occupant can accommodate a few boarders. Address APPLICANT, 10 Eldridge-court.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A PEW MORE SEABROOK & SMITH BUGGIES and phaetons, also other makes, at low prices, at 43 and 45 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. G. C. BRADLEY.

ANY PERSON HAVING A NICE OPEN CARA riage to exchange for real estate, address J B S, 110 Dearborn st. A Type to exchange for real cetate, address J B S, 110
Dearborn-st.

A NO. 1 PATENT-WHEEL WAGON FOR SALE OR
A Trade for a good top bugg. Inquire at 85 South
Desplaines-st.

UUTION-AT 35 STATE-ST. OF HORSES AND
Carriages, very Tuesday and Friday at 10 a. m., by
WM. BUTTERIS. Carriages at Drivate sale.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FINE CARRIAGES,
A phastons, top and open buggies, road wagons, etc.,
at low prices, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ and \$\frac{3}{2}\$ South
Dallwin & FORREST'S GLOBE STABLES, 32
Discrimination of the stable of the st &c., at reduced prices, at 298 State-st. P. L. SMITH c., at reduced prices, at 228 State-si. P. L. SMITH
CASH ADVANCED ON HORSES AND EUGGIES,
carriages, harness, etc., confidentially. Will board
horses and give time. C. St., Tribune office,
FOR SALE—CHEAP—A. FAST LITTLE 10-YEAR—
old pony, sound and kind, for \$6; can see him driven; also, one cheap work-horse for \$8;, and a sound
buggy-horse for \$5; to be sold to-day at \$71 Catherine-st.,
near Blue Island-av.
TOR SALE—OR TRADE—A 1, 500-LB. MARE,
Warranted to work; owner leaving the city. Apply to
SMITH, corner of Thirty-first and Bonfield-sts., behind
Holden Sonool. Holden Sonnol.

FOR SALE—A FEW SECOND-HAND OPEN BUGgive; also one light road wagon, and top-buggies, at
Second Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF A WIDOW—A
very stylish bay family or basiness horse, 5 years of
age; is warranted sound and kind in all harness, and to
be sold reasonable, as the owner has no use for him; he is
warranted to trot in 4 minutes. Apply to hospiler, No. 868
State-st.

warranted to trop in a minutes. Apply to hosiler, No. 96
State-86.

FOR SALE—THE BEST PAIR DRIVING-PONIRS IN
the city, a pair large horses, a handsome little horse
for phasion, at bargains. 66 West Monroe-86.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—ONE NEW,
light, open buggi, one good second-hand Concord;
will take old buggies as part pay. 36 West Polk-84.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SEXPRESS WAGONS, ALmost new, she horses and harness. Apply to ewner,
as No. 181 West Kinsi-st.

FOR SALE—TINEST SADDLE-HORSE IN THE
city. Can be seen at Palmer House Stables.

FOR SALE—I SQUARE BOX TOP BUGGY AND I
Concord top buggy, very cheap for each. Inquire of
FOREMAN, depot northwest corner Union and Carroll-98.

FAST HORSE FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST
T gentleman's driving horse is the city, just came in
from the country, bred at the Creeni place, near Franklin Grangs, I years old, bright bay, black mane and tail,
all draws the ground, parfectly sound, stands [85] Sandshigh, thoroughly broken, slady can drive him, can trot
in three minidaes, at Hans & Powellie stable, 35 West
Madison-ets., II a. ms., Thursday, June 25. GEORGE
GILBERT.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—PAIR OF STYLISH OACH Madison-et., II a. m., Thursday, June 25. GEORGE GILDERT.

HOR SALE-CHEAP-PAIR OF STYLISH COACH I horses, one fine dark iron-gray diving horse, and one-work horses. Inquire at 177 East Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE-CHEAP, TWO GOOD WORK HORSES, suitable for scrosus or delivery wagen. Also, one of the handson-set driving marse in the city. Call and see them at 75 Milohigan-av.

HANDSOME GRAY CARRIAGE HORSE-SOUND:
I not afraid of case; 3 sears old; weight, 1, 300 nounds: a fine goer; will be sold at a bargain for cash. THOMAS & CO., 51 South Clarkets.

JUMP-SRAT BUGGIES, PONY PHAETONS, AND family carriage at panit prices. H. J. EDWARDS, 20 Websaha-4v.

WANTED-FAIR-SIZED, LOW-PRICED HORSES Charge for cash. Have buyers for several good rigs. Have sale for all kinds herses; box stalls for boarders. HALDWIN & FORRENT'S Glob Stables, 25 Maridan-st., near Madison and Dusplaines.

WANTED-A GOOD SECOND-HAND PHAETON. cheap for cash. Call. J. N. SIMONS, Room 12. Kent Building, corner Monroc and LaSale-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES FOR SALE OR nearly \$\frac{3}{2}\$, 300 worth; will sell on long time, with secured payments, or exchange the same for good uninoumbered productive business property. Stock all new; no fixures: isvoled at wholesale each prices.

Address DAVID S. BOSTER, Beloid, Rock Co., Wa. MOSTER, Beloit, Hock Ca., Wis.

A WINE AND LIQUOR STORE, IN GOUD LOCAtion, for sale cheap; fair business and cheap real.
Inquire at 44 South Heisted at.

A FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET FOR SALE AT
assortige: doing a No. 1 business; reason for selling,
sickness. Room is, 189 Madison-at.

A GENTS WANTED—TO SELL JEROME'S PORT.
Burglar-Alarm Co., 121 LaSalis-at.

DUSINESS CHANCES—WE HAVE FOR TRADE
or sale 256 first-class chances, with good shocks of
goods. THOMAS 4 CO., 51 South Clark-st.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Booking pars, Clarks, Etc.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS
Assistant in an office of salesman in a gentlemen's fursisting store. Address O M, Tribuse office. WANTED - CIGAR MAKERS - SEVENTY-FIVE

Y good signs-makers wanted immediately; steady employment. Apply personally. LORD & CUNNINGHAM; MASSEY, RENTON & CO., C. A. SCRADE, Elyria, O. Non-Union men wanted. WANTED-CARPENTERS TO CONTRACT FOR Washington St. Abelley MEARS, 100 WANTED—A GOOD STICK CANDYMAKER AT
WANTED—A BLACKSMITH THIS MORNING AT
7 o'clock. THOMAS SCUILLY, MS Wells-11.

Parpleyment Access
WANTED 100 RAHAROAD LABORERS FOR INDIana: Company work: also 100 to work on farms
gardens, asw-mills digging; shoppers, etc. CHRISTIAN
8 Bind, 1 South Clark-1s., Rosen;

ANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO SELL CIGARS IN the of all shire a variety of a can give from \$80 to \$100. BATED—A GOOD BARTENDER, ONE THAT Can give from \$80 to \$100. BATED—A GOOD BARTENDER, ONE THAT CAN give from \$80 to \$100. BATED—THAT CAN GIVE FROM \$100. BATED—A GOOD BARTENDER, ONE THAT CAN GOOD BATED—A GOOD BARTENDER, ONE THAT CAN GIVE STANDERS TO BOOM BATED—A GOOD BARTENDER, ONE THAT CAN give for \$100. BEAR HAGISONST, ROOM \$2. WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO SELL CIGARS IN the city all ship and the city and ship and the city all ship and the city and the WANTED-PEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED-AT 48 MICHIGAN-AV., A GOOD cook, washer, and ironer. Also a girl to do second work and assist in taking cars of children. Reforences required.

WANTED-GERMANOR SWEDL FOR COOKING and laundry work. Apply for two days. 1071 Washesh W ANTED—A GIRL TO DQ COOKING, WASHING, and ironing in a private family at Lake Forest. Return to city in September. Address F 74, Tribune office.

W ANTED—AT 70 WARREN-AV.—A GIRL FOR general housework; Sweda, Norwegian, or Canadian preferred; family small; must be a good washer and troner. References required.

W ANTED—A COMPETENT SWEDISH OR NORwest in a small family. Apply at 98 Indiana-av.

W ANTED—A CIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE—Work; a Norwegiad proburted. Call at No. 70 West Monroe-st. MANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL
WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL FOR GENERAL
WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL

WANTED-A GOOD WILLING GIRL TO DO SEC-W ond work; one who thoroughly understands not use iness; at 324 Michigan-av.

W ANTED FIRST CLASS CHAMBERMAID, TO Whom good wages will be paid, at Thompson House, 163 South Clarkest. Inquire at Room D.

WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 323 West Adams-at.

TMMEDIATELY - FIRST-C LASS full description.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — FIRST-C L A S S laundry, kitchen, pantry, and sorub girls, to go to a summer resort hotel. Apply te-day at Els West Madison. Seamstrasses.

Seamstrasses.

Wanted-An Operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; one who understands dressmakers. Apply in the store of Kichardson & Scull. Y. 20 Thirty-directs, near Michigadav.

Wanted-Pwo First Olass Operator For dapply. Apply at 2st lake-st.

Wanted-Apply at 2st lake-st.

Wanted-Apply at 2st lake-st.

Wanted-Apply at 2st lake-st.

Wanted-Apply at 2st lake-st. Clark-16.

WANTED-CIRLS TO WORK ON SHIRTS.
Steady employment and good wages. Call at \$60.5
West Madison-st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY AT NO. 267
Michigan av. to-day, between the hours of 10 a. m.
and 1 p. m. Good reference required.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS LADIES CLOTHES ironers, and two good shirt ironers. Call, ready to work, at 104 West Washington-sh., Troy Laundry.

MUSICAL.

A made by the celebrated firm of Hardman & Co., New York: 75, cotave, resewood case, agraffe attachment, carved legs and ires. And in face the legs of the celebrated firm of Hardman & Co., New York: 75, cotave, resewood case, agraffe attachment, carved legs and ires. And in face the legs of the celebrated country in the celebrated of the cele this week.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIPICE, A NEW STRICTLY

If streenes piano, fully 1-octave, having all the latest
improvements, warranted, as No. 20 Oak-21.

JUST RECEIVED—A LARGE INVOICE OF TROSE
Justiv colobrated STORY & CAMP PIANOS; the
best of Champan in new style Cases, soid on installments,
and to reni. STORY & UAMP, Ill State-at. PARTIES THAT WISH TO BENT OR PURCHASE piacos will find it to their advantage to call on WM. TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD FARM WITHIN
The miles of Chicago lots at Central Fark, free of encumbrance. CHAS. Tall.MAN, 150 Washington-st.
To EXCHANGE—FIRE TWO STORES, WITH RESIthe minimproved real estate. Inquire of owner, J. GOOGLIN,
259 State-st.
To EXCHANGE—LAND IN MICHIGAN, WISCON150, and Iowa for city or suburban lots. R. D. HillDRETH, 68 South Clarkest, Room 4.
TO EXCHANGE—COTTAGE AND LOT, WEST
Sides for diamond ring or soliaire ear-ring. Address
care B, 178 LASHES.
WILL EXCHANGE INSIDE IMPROVED BUSIness and residence property for a good hotel in a
lively country forem. Inquire at 164 West Lake-st.
WANTED—A HOUSE AND GOOD GROUNDS IN
Francisch for house in city and boulevard lots. Address Q 67, Trique office.

FOR SALE.

POR SALE. FOR SALE—RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT TICK—
For to all points at a large raduction from regular rates.
From \$1 to \$16\$ cased. Tickets hought as hignest prices.
CHATFIELD, \$5 Clark-st., basemen.
FOR SALE—FIFTY 19-POOT SHADES, THRER pair damask curtains. Inquire at Metropolitan Hotel.
FOR SALE—SALOON FIXTURES ALL COMplete, good as new; will be sold very cheap. Call at 70 Mobe-st., from 10 to 10 clock.
FOR SALE—A FIVE-FOOT AND AN RIGHT-FOOT abow-case. To be seen at 185 State-st.
FOR SALE—A FIVE-FOOT SPRINGFFELD, ILL.
FOR SALE—TICKET TO SPRINGFFELD, ILL.
FOR SALE—TICKET TO SPRINGFFELD, ILL.
FOR SALE—COMPLET TO SPRINGFFELD, ILL.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &co.
SITUATION WANTED. BY A YOUNG MAN OF 28,
well acquainted with the retail crooker, gents furnishing soods and ensures enloying business, where he can be useful to his emily and histories in or out of Chieago. Address R & Tribune ofco.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN, Dainter; willing to work at anything. Can give omployer slip security. Address Feb. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLARS PATTORN WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLARS PATTORN WANTED-BY A BREAD AND CAKE OTHER CHAPTER OF THE STRUCK OF TH

Coachmon. Teamsters. Co.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, DANK
Oberd, or as coachman in a private family. Reference
given from his last employer. Address Y 14. Tribuns of
loce. circa from his last employer. Address V is, Tribuns of fice.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED man, Gerrasan. Has had experience in taking care of horase; city or country; wages no object. E is. Tribuns. SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED man as condiman in a private family; willing to make himself useful; first-alass references from last place. Address A is, Tribuns office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS conchiman in a private family; thereughly understands his basiness; beat of city references; wages no object. Address A is, Tribuns office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Reglish), as conchiman or grown; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; obliging and willing. Good references, U.S. Tribuns office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN, BY AN Reglishman, over a year in this country; good references. ences. Address U 64, Tribuns office.

STUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A Joung man (English), a good driver; can milk and make himself generally useful; good references. Address C 64, Tribuns office.

STUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN, BY ANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN (English), in a quiet family, by one that thoroughly understands the eary of horse, buggies and harmen; has first-class dity references. Plansa address COACHMAN, 133 State-et., for two days. CITUATION WANTED-BY A MIDDLE AGRD, REliable Englishman, as coachman and ensemble assumerstands his business; wife could no in the house required; first-class city reference. Write or call, if

Rast Eighteenth-el.

Miccellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OF good character, to take care of some nice furnished office, that is well furnished, where he could do one hear's writing in the evening, and sleep there at aight can furnish best of references if desired. Address for d days, A 74, Tubuse office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

Domestics.
CITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS
L. cook, the other to do accondwork. Good reference
given. Call Wednesday and Thursday, or address in

PHREY, 42 Wabashar, with whom the owner has infinite description.

CTRAYED—FROM 964 WEST MADISONST. A dark bay mare, 8 years old, stands about 14 hands high; is brancad on left shoulder with letter (J); also bears saddle marks, and had a leather halzer around neak. Any one returning the same to the above number will be liberally rewarded by the owner. T. J. CLARK, 964 West Madison-st., city.

CTOLEN-ON MAY 9, A CERTIFICATE OF TEN Dahares of the St. Leuis & Pacific Express Freight Company, dated Jan. II, 1899, No. 17a. All persons are hereby warned against purchasing the same, as I have applied for a new certificate. A. WOODS.

TAKEN UP—A CHESTNUT HOBSE TWO WHFFE feet; ne shees on. If not claimed, will be said for charges. W. H. GARDNER, S. Frent-si. \$10 REWARD-LOST-A CAMEO BREASTPIN, within the past two weeks. Return to 611 Mich.

HAVE 310,000 OF AIREAL ESTATE PAPER DUE
I mearly two years, 5 per cent semi-annual interests
secured by frust deed on property valued at \$20,000 can
be bought at 4 per cent per annum off of its present value.
Address F 4. Tribune office. Wiscoliancons.

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Money To Loan From Siles Bil Tribung short time on good collaterals. Address Bil Tribung short time on good collaterals. Address Bil Tribung short time on good collaterals. Address Bil Tribung short time on good collaterals.

Money To Loan on Diamonds, Watches, ON light manufacturing. A. G. GARFIELD 4 CO., 50 and 61 west washington-st.

Wanted-a Good Piano Player. Apply at 118 hast Madison-st., bassment.

Money To Loan on Real Estate In the Money of Cook County. F. C. Taylor, 128 Clarkest.

Money To Loan on Real Estate In the Money of Cook County. F. C. Taylor, 128 Clarkest.

Money To Loan on Real Estate In the Money of Cook County. F. C. Taylor, 128 Clarkest.

Money To Loan on First-Class city Prop. MONRY TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS CITY PROP.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROF-erty in sums of \$1,500 and upwards. No brokers need apply. Inquire at UNION TRUST CO., 125 South Clark st.

Ciack-ss.

TO LOAN-THE FOLLOWING SUMS:
3,000 for 1 year.
81,000 for 2 and 3 years.
81,000 for 1, 2, and 3 years.
81,000 for 2 and 3 years.
81,000 for 2 and 3 years.
91,000 for 3 and 3 years.
Or will invest same sums in good purchase-memory mort-gages on Chicago real estate. SAM GEHR, No. 10 Tribune Building.

WANTED-62,000 FOR 3 YEARS ON 80,000 FIRST mortages securities. Also \$1,000 on improved property on West Side worth \$3,000. Lingle 2 DABLOW, 125 Dearborn-st. \$2.000 TO LOAN-ON CITY BEAL ESTATE. \$3.000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM, ON CHICAGO STITUTURE BUILDING. HUTCHINSON & LUKE STITUTURE BUILDING. TO LOAN, 4 TO 4 MONTHS. BASEDOUGHS: money on hand and can close at once. HURL L. HILL, 86 Washington-st.

\$100.000 TO LOAN OR A 1 CHICAGO Beat Retate and Loan Agont, 151 Madison-et. SEWING MACHINES. DOMESTIO SEWING MACHINE-CITY BRANCE COMESTIO SEWING MACHINE-CITY BRANCE MEDICINE, 17 and 18 Clark, up stairs. Machines seld or montally p'm'is. Sewing given if desired. All Rinds attachments, oil etc., at low prices. Machines repaired. SINGER SEWING MACHINE-PRINCIPAL OFfice II State-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, if per cent discount for cash.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, as South Haisted-st., city agent, Machines sold on monthly payments, renied, and repaired.

INSTRUCTION. STUATION WANTED BY A MEDALIST, AND S graduate of mathematics for B. F. of Washington and Loe University, with experience by taching, or teacher during the next schotzing year. Exters to family of said University, Lazington, Va. Address H E E, Loretto, Essex County, Va.

MACHINERY.

AT KIRKWOOD & DUNKLEE'S, 171 AND 172 LAKEst., planing-mill, cash and door factory, meshine
and belier-shop machinery.

AT KIRKWOOD & DUNKLEE'S, 771 AND 172 LAKEst., steam-engines, bollers, pumps, belting, hose,
John's absector recomp, Sabbits restal and supplies.

WANTED-ONE SECOND-HAND STATIONARY
engine, 6 to 6 horse-power, for each, M. M.

1,000 bris; wheat, 28,000 bis; 1,000 bc.
DETROIT.
BERADSTUFFS—Flour dull and a dull and a shade lower; extra.
Corn full and decined as 66c. at full prices at 62c.
Table 5c.
Out bris; wheat, 4,000 bc.
600 bris; wheat, 4,000 bc. CALES.

FAIRBANKS' CALES TRBANKS, MURSE & CO.

SPORTING MATTERS.

The Whites Again Laid Out by the Bostons.

A Muffin Game Between the Athletics and Mutuals.

Miscellaneous Turf Items.

BASE BALT. THE REDS AND WHITES.

Even the excitement attendant upon the laytract from the general interest felt in the for-nes of the White Stockings, as they wander tlessly through the Eastern States, conquerinsignificant club here and there, and an honor to defeat. As yesterday was the day fixed for their first game with the Red Stockings or their first game with the Red Stockings octon, the places of public resort telegrams from the games abroad received were crowded with brongs, which, notwithstanding the intense t of the afternoon, remained steadfastly at ir posts until the news of the last inning was tined, and another crushing defeat wa-ded for the home club. That a hope, how ever faint it might have been, was entertained that the Whites would win, or at least make a creditable showing in the game, was easily discernible in the exceedingly chopfallen expression and downcast air which everybody assumed when the final announcement was made that the acore was 10 to 2 in the Bostons' favor. As the crowds andly separated such remarks as "That Meyerle is to blame again," or "Forhaps the game was thrown by some of those Philadelphia fellows," or "I'll bet the umpire was against them," or "Perhaps Nick Young can't manage them," and dozens of others of like character, could be heard on every side. The Whites had their accusers and upholders, but neither paity could account for the score, or how those five tuns were made by the Eastern club in the first inning. Chicago would have been comparatively satisfied if the score had been four or even five to two, for that would have indicated a remarkably good game in the field at least, but, generally speaking, somathing wrong occurs when the descrepancy is so great as ten to two. It may be that the batting of the Bostons was extraordinary, but even in that event the pitching on the Chicago side must have been, in a great measure, devoid of that skill necessary to enable a club to cope successfully with a powerful rival. It is more likely that we were weak at some important point in the field. The Whites were evidently bacies at the bat, while the Bostons must have been as nimble as monkeys in the field.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Boston, June 24.—The fourth game of the championahup series between the Watte and Red Stockings was played in this city to-day, and was witnessed by about 1,500 persons. The game opened in favor of the Reds in the first innings, and they retained the lead to the close. The fielding of the Boston Club was far below that of their opponents, but their batting was very heavy. With the exception of Glenn and Cuthbers, the White Stockings failed to hit Spalding with any effect, and thereby lost a game which equid

BOSTONS.	R	1	P	4	E	CHICAGOS.	R	B	0	A	E
Barnes, 2 b Waite, c Spalding, p McVey, r. f. Leonard, s O'Rourke, lb. H. Wright, cf. Hall, i. f. Benafer, 3 b	Since	100100000000000000000000000000000000000	24 018 001	208051014	11108200:	Cuthbort, l. f. Force, s. s. Malone, c. Mayerie, 3 b. Deviin, 1 b. Peters, 2 b. Hines, c. f. Gisnn, r. f. Zettlein, p.	0	210000000	30711015	021224012	0 0 3 1 1 0 1 1 0
Totals	9		7	16	10	Totals	3		1.	1	7
Innings— Bostons Chicagos Kuns carned Bases on error fotal bases—B Umpirs—Willi	091	Bo	etc	n,	On	Chicago, 8.	600	7 00	8 0 0	9 0-	10 2

LAWYERS AT THE SAT. The following unique announcement of a base-all match sufficiently explains itself without arther introduction:

SUBPERIA DUCES TEUIN—BASE-BALL COURT.
STATE OF ILLINOIS,
COOK COUNTY.
The People of the State of Illinois to —— Greeting:
WE COMMAND YOU, That, all business and excuses being laid aside, you and each of you attend before the Bar of the Base-Ball Court of Cook County, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1874, at half-past & c'clock in the afternoon, at the Twenty-third Street Base-Ball Grounds, in said Cook County, to witness a certain game now pending and undetermined in said Court, wherein THE PETTIFOGGERS are Plaintiffs and THE SHYSTERS are Defendants on the part of Court, wherein THE PETTIFOGGERS are Plaintiffs and THE SHYSTERS are Defendants on the part of the said Contestants, and that you also diligantly and carefully search for, examine, and inquire after and bring with you, and produce at the time and place aforesaid, certain Ladies, to be selected by you at your own discretion, togetiner with all parasols, 'fans, and shawls relating to the said Ladies, and all other paraphermalis whatsoever, that can or may afford any comfort or pleasure in said matter; and for a failure to attend and do as above directed, you will be deemed guilty of a contempt of said Court and Ladies, and liable to pay all loss and damages sustained thereby to the party aggrieved.

comfort or pleasure in soid matter; and for a failure to attend and do as above directed, you will be deemed guility of a contempt of said Court and Ladies, and hable to pay all loss and damages sustained thereby to the party aggrieved.

WITKESS, WILLIAM J. HERRICK AND HORACE LUNT, Scorers of ohr said Court, and the Seal thereof, at the City of Chicago, in said Court, and the Seal thereof, at the City of Chicago, in said Court, and the Seal thereof, at the City of Chicago, in said Court, on this 24th day of June, A. D., 174.

WILLIAM J. HERRICK, Scorers, HURRICK AND HORACE LUNT,

The reverse side of the subpoena sets forth the names of the competing nines as follows: "Pettifoggers"—Petty Trumboll, H. T. Rogers, B. M. Wilson, Charles H. Lawrence, Walter Larned, Samsel Appleton, Edwin Brainard, Ingwell Oleson, William S. Brackett. "Shysters"—Henry S. Payson, Charles B. Keeler, George Bass, Noble Judah, Charles W. Constantine, F. C. Haie, E. S. Chesbrough, Jr., Ed. O. Brown, J. T. Noyes.

THE NEW YORK HERALD ON THE WHITES.

In the sarly part of the season, when the New York Herald analyzed the records of the players forming the professional clubs of the country, it did not hesitate to accord the Chicago Club a place in the front rank. Several of the members of that Club had just emerged from a year of almost unparalleled success, having, under the name of Philadelphias, secured the second position in the struggle for the championship. In 1873, the New York and Brooklyn clubs stood ho show whatever with the Philadelphias, and, while it was a sore admission for the Herald to make that the players, under their new name of White Stockings, were the equals, if not the superiors, of any in the country, it was forced by the record and by fear of future defeat to acknowledge the fact. Now that the club has proven unsuccessful, the Herald, instead of acknowledging its own blunder, or severely criticizing the Whites for their failure to play a respectable game, speaks in the following strain:

Last fall the great American p shich is analy consisted of custard pie and lemonade, it 21 minutes past 2 all hands, including he scorer, were compelled to enter the gymnasium and bare swing Indian clubs of prodigious size, put up conderous dumb-bells and play draw-poker till 6 violock and 17 minutes, when a supper of pretz 11 and seltzer-water w. s furnished. Eight minutes were liboved for the disposition of this meal, and at 6:28 and the Club's regulation prayer, beginning, "Now I are faints and the Club's regulation prayer, beginning, "Now I are the country to the selection prayer, beginning, and the Club's regulation prayer, beginning, "Now I are the country to the selection prayer, beginning, and act of the sort of raining served to put the nine and the scorer in election in the selection of the selecti

the Quakers and this time came out with 6 runs, but the other side had accred 15. They now concluded that Priladeiphia was a benighted place, but were positive that New York would be found quaking with fear and ready to give them the game the moment they should put in an appearance. They came to New York and lest Thursday tackled the Mutual, whom they found rather pale, but, nevertheless, determined to do the best they could. The result of that game is fresh in the minds of everyone. Indeed 38 to 1 is not likely to be soon forgotten, particularly as the New Yorkers made 57 bases hits, while the "giants" accred but 2. Yesterday they thought they would amuse themselves for a couple of hours with the Atlantics. They did so, and their efforts furnished much amusement.

ATHLETICS VS. MUTUALS.

Special Disputen to The Chacago Tribune.

PHILADELFEL, Pa., June 24.—One of the worst exhibitions of base-ball witnessed in Phildelphia this season took place this afternoon between the Athletic and Mutual Clubs. The Athletics won, not so much by good play, as by perfect muffinism on the part of the New Yorkers. That the latter did not do as well as they can, no one at all acquainted with the capabilities of their players will doubt. Not one of them played up to the mark. To-morrow's play with the Philadelphia Club will prove this. One hour before the game commenced, the pools sold 100 to 80 in favor of the Athletics. Before the game was called the odds were 100 to 26. It is not necessary to say of the playing of the Athletics that they did fairly, both at the bat and in the field, but they are a rediced with no less than ten errors. The Mutuals changed the positions of their fielders several times during the game. In the fifth inning All son and Higham changed places. In the sixth Hatfield and Burdock, and in the eighth. Hatfield and Burdock, and in the eighth. Hatfield and Burdock, the sixth game this sysson between these clubs, four of which have been won by the Atoletics.

ATELETICS.	R	18	P	E	MUTUALS.	R	18	P
McMullen, c. f McGeary, s. s McGeary, s. s McBride, p McGeary, l. f	511999991	9889440019	3 3 1 7 3 0 8 2	0 0 8 0 1 1	Higham, c	0 1 0 0 0	1 2 0 0 0 0 1	1 3 9 1 5 0 0
Total	18	27	27	10	Total	6	7	27

THE TURF.

EAST SAGINAW RACES.

Special Dispatch in The Chicago Pribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 23.—The second annual meeting of the East Saginaw Drivingannual meeting of the East Saginaw Driving-Park Association opened to-day most anapiclously. The weather was fine, the attendance good, and there was present one of the finest fields of horses ever assembled in the State. The total premiums amount to \$15,000. To-day's races embraced three. In the first, the 2:44, there were eleven entries and eight starters,—Luther, Picket, and Lady Emma being drawn. The race was won by Mambrino Star, the favorite, in three straight heats.

	bernigna menen
	SUMMARY,
	Mambrino Star 1 1 1
	Randall 3 3 2
	Randall
	Lady Hayes 4 8
	Rescue 8 6 7
	Lady Turpin
ij	Joe Wolford 5 5
9	Norma 2 4
9	Time-2:31; 2:28%; 2:31.
1	The 2:26 race was also won by the favorite,
3	and, notwithstanding there were fast horses in
Н	the race, the slowest time of the day was made.
4	
	Mollie Morris, who took two heats, broke badly
1	on the fourth, and was distanced. There were
ij	five entries and four starters.
п	

Western Boy burst a blood-vessel on the first heat, it is said, and led profusely at the mouth. The running race, mile heats, was the most exciting of the day. There we e eight entries and five starters, with the chestnut filly as the favorite. The first heat was won by filly, and the second by Bink Iron, when according to the rules, the hore which had not won a heat wars sent to the sit is.

LUMMARY. Thestnut filly.....

night compelled a postponement. An exciting

will be large. The races continue for four days.

THE BACES AT EAST SAGINAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 24.—The attend-

ance at the second day of the meeting was much larger than yesterday, fully 4,000 people being in attendance. The weather was beautiful and the track in splendid condition.

In the three-minute race, the first on the programme, for a purse of \$2,000, there were fifteen entries and a field of ten started. Frank J. was the favorite, with Kitty Wells second in the pools, but, contrary to all expectation, the race was won by C. B. Myers' Fox, Frank J. taking one heat.

							5
Kitti	e Wells.				2	3 2	4
Littl	e Jake				dir		and
Cott	age Girl				du	C. 000.	377
							1
Jude	e Glidde	D			dis	4.0	13
							6
							2
							99
	ville						3
7 - 72	Ti	ne-2:30	: 2:34 1/	: 2:30 14 :	2:30.	A. S. C.	
m	1 × 20 × 800 × 600 × 600 × 600		Chippen water	4. was q	- Transport - Transport - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -		
				t were			
Bell	e Catsk	iil, the	favorite	cutting	but a	po	or
figu	re.	TO VOTO	A CASTRET	140 11 150		1100	27
1 2 3	1208 200		BUMMAT	T.			5.87
Camb	fola		1075 3 175 NO. A	CONTRACTOR OF STREET	TO 447 9. 74		9.1

Time-2314; 2:20; 2:284; 2:294.

Belle won the first money, Capitola second, Young Wilkes third, and Catakill fourth.

Total premiums, \$1,500. The local race, in which there were four entries, was won by Bertha in three straight heats in 2:38, 2:39%, and 2:37; Mollie Mack taking second money.

THE COLD SPRING RACES

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 24.—At the Cold Spring races to-day L. Douglas and G. Adama, who entered and drove John Hall and Gold Dust respectively, were ordered to get down and allow other. tered and drove John Hall and Gold Dust respectively, were ordered to get down and allow other drivers to take their places, they evidently acting in collusion not to beat their record by taking heats which they were quite able to take. Thereupon the two drove off the course, amid jeers, and the judges thereupon ruled them distanced and out of the meeting.

The three-minute race was as follows:

were lourteen enthes and seven starters,	Fo
lowing is the	1835
SUMMARY:	
Patrick	
Fred Sprague	
Mambrino Walker	1 90
Jennie Holton	
Tom Brown	dis.
West Liberty	dia.
Buffalo Bill	dia.
Time-2:98 1 2:37; 2:39.	207 (225)
THE ZNGLISK RACES.	網先五
London, June 24.—The summer meeti	
Namanatia upon Type command west	

Newcastle-upon-Tyne commenced vesterday. The Northumberland plate was run for to-day and won by Lilly Agnes. Louise second; Owa-ton third. Twelve starters. The last betting was 7 to 4 against Lilly Agnes, 5 to 1 against Louise, and 20 to 1 against Owaton.

AQUATIC.

Murderous Encounters in Kentucky and Louisiana.

Minor Criminal Record.

Pearful Combat with Knives Between New Orleans Negroes — An Officer Drops Dead while Running to the Scene of Conflict.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

There occurred about 5 o'clock last evening a difficulty on Dryades street, near Delord, among a mob of colored people, in which one man has already lost, and three more will probably lose,

Berger dennet with the manners of the company of th

A Convict Murders & Keeper. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Troune.

LANCASTER, O., June 24.—George Blackburn, un old Penitentiary bird, was arrested in Dresden this morning, and locked up. On some precense or other he induced the Town Marshal to enter his cell, and, drawing a revolver, shot him wice, killing him instantly. Blackburn establed.

Murder in St. Louis.

Murder in St. Louis.

Sr. Louis, June 24.—William Myers, deckhand on the steamer St. Genevieve, lying at the
levee, had an altercation with Pat Donnelly and
John Hawkins, cooks on the boat, this afternoon, during which Hawkins knocked him
down, and Donnelly stabbed him three times in
the side with a butcher-knife, inflicting wounds
from which he died to-night. Hawkins was arrested. Donnelly is at large.

MORTUARY.

Resolutions of the Board of Trustee

Resolutions of the Board of Trustees of Knox College on the Death of the Roy. I. N. Cannec.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Galerburg, Ili., June 24.—The following resolutions were passed at to-day's meeting of the Board of Trustees of Knox College:

The Board of Trustees of Knox College:
The Board of Trustees of Knox College baving been informed that the Rev. I. N. Candes, D. D., a member of this body, while on his way to attend the meeting, had been taken ill at Feoria, and in about seventy-two hours thereafter had departed this life, it is hereby Rescived. That this Board ners make record of their sorrow under this affictive dispensation of Providence, which has so suddenly removed from their number one who has for many years been noted for his regular and punctual; attendance upon the meetings of the Board, and for his cordial and earnest devotion to the interests of the institution.

Resolved, That this Board cherish the memory of Dr. Candes as a man of genial and nools trait of character; as a Christian of pure, lofty, and cheerful piety; and as a theologian of liberal culture, whose ministrations in the Gospel were able, earnest, and tender.

Resolved, That a copy of this minute be forwarded

ministrations in the copy of this minute be forwarded to the widow of the family of the Rev. Dr. Candee, with the assurance of the Board's sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Sale of Alexander's Stock, near Lex-Lexingron, Ky., June 24.—Alexander's sale of thoroughbreds and trotting colts, came off to-day at his farm, near Spring Station. There was a large attendance of tuyers from all parts of the country, principally from New York City, Col. McDaniel getting the finest animals sold. A full brother of Harry Bassett sold at \$4,700. There were fifty thoroughbred yearlings sold at an average of \$628. The trotters brought about \$400 average. The total sales amounted to \$40,000. There will be sales of thoroughbreds every day this week.

After the festivities of laying the corner-stone were over, the Schuyier Colfax Cornet band, of South Bend, repaired to the sidewalk in front of THE TRIBUNE office, and screunded the institution to the extent of two tunes, after which they paid a similar compliment to the Journal office. The alarm of fire from Box 78 at 11% o'clock yesterday forenoon was caused by a blazing chimney.

yesterday forenoon was caused by a blazing chimney.

The influx of thieves was net as great yesterday as anticipated, and there was a remarkable dearth of pocket-picking and highway-robbery cocurrences. Up to midnight no reports of robberies had been made at the principal police stations, nor had any been heard of at other sources of news. Several thieves of the

streets, last night, and taken to her home in a carriage.

The great quantities of beer and fiquor consumed yesterday were exemplified in the large number of drunks visible on the principal thoroughfares last night. No serious disturbances occurred, and an extraordinarily small list of arrests were noted up to 1 e clock this morning.

The United States Cavalry Depot Band, from St. Louis, gave serenades at the Sherman, Palmer, and Grand Pacific Hotels, and also visited the residences of a number of prominent gentlemen, last night, and discoursed some fine music. They leave for home this evening, in company with the St. Louis Commanderies.

in Springfield, charged with counterfeiting nicke's. They were released on giving bail in \$1,000.

Application has been made to the Secretary of State for a liceuse to organize the Root & Sons Music Company, of Chicago, capital stock, \$50,000, and for a final certificate of the Brown Bros. Manufacturing Company, also of Chicago, capital, \$10,000. A certificate was filed of the organization of the Woman's Educations! Aid Ascociation, of Chicago, a benevolent society without capital stock.

—About the usual breadth of wheat was sown this year in the vicinity of Fairfield. The crop is now being harvested, and is yielding better than for several years. A much larger amount of cats were sown this year than last, and the yield is better, but not above an average. The corn-crop is suffering from chinch-bugs and drought, but promises fair. Grass looks well, and will probably be an average yield. There is plenty of fruit of all kinds, and cherries and blackberries are coming into market.

Yesterday morning at an early hour the incon-

plenty of fruit of all kinds, and cherries and blackberries are coming into market.

Yesterday morning at an early hour the incendiary match was applied to a building on Third street, La Crosse, occupied as a butcher-shop. The Fire Department was promptly at work and prevented the spread of the flames. Loss, \$1,000; no insurance.

—C. B. Salmon, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the Eclipse Wind Mill Company, was married in Beloit vestenday evening, to Miss Addis, daughter of A. B. Carpenter, Esq. The wedding daughter of A. B. Carpenter, Esq. The wedding took place at the elegant residence of the bride's father, the Rev. G. Bushnell performing the ceremony. The grounds were beautifully lighted up, and Bross' band furnished music. Miss Savory, of Philadelphia, and Miss Cornic Carpenter, sister of the bride, were brideemaids; C. D. Knowlton, of Freeport, and Robert Van Wyck, of Chicago, groomsmen. Numerous friends from abroad were present, and the wedding gifts were many and valuable.

A mysterious attempt at seassination of a well-known citizen took place at Hillsdale on Tuesday night. Mr. J. S. Jolls, while walking home past the Presbyterian Church, was fired upon by some unknown persons were concealed. The ball grazed Mr. Jolls head, stunning him soomewhat. No clew to the would-be murders has been obtained.

—Correspondence from Hastings, Barry County, relates a fatal accident to a little child of Robert Mitchail. The mother was washing, and had left a pail of hot water sitting on the door, into which the child, moving backwards, sat, scalding it terribly. It lingered two or three days before death relieved it of its sufferings.

—It is now estimated that the wool crop of this State is about 6,000,000 pounds. Last year the clip of the State was 7,000,000 pounds. About 21,000 pounds were purchased in Grand Rapids yesterday.

On Monday afternoon, at Minneapolis, a 2-year old child of Mr. Briley went cat-doors, saying "good-bye, Manums," and soon after found drowned in a tub of water, into which she had falleo.

—

found drowned in a tub of water, into which she had fallen.

—Reliable reports to-day say there are no grass-hoppers left along the line of the Sloux City road beyond Worthington, either in Minne-sota or lowa, and the whest-crops are looking well. At Mountain Lake, east from Worthing-ton, the hountain Lake, east from Worthing-

in Xenia.

Benjamin Willie, a wagoner, attempted to cross the railroad track in front of an approaching train, near Inwood vesterday, and was struck by the locomotive. Both horses were instantly killed, and Willie fatally injured.

—A company was formed yesterday to build a grain elevator in Evanswille, between the river and the St. Louis Railroad track. All the railroads entering the city are interested. The elevator will be on the Chase plan, and will be the first ever built there.

—A httle boy, aged about 10, named Oliver Raby, was drowned at Rome City yesterday. He was bathing with other boys and got beyond his depth, and sank before assistance reached him.

AMUSEMENTS.

brugh never was, nor pretended to be, the wife of Capt. Vanbrugh, the discovery of Smailey's forgery of the burial certificate of the first Mrs. Vanbrugh makes her a lawful wife? Ruth Tredgett loses her interest by docility. The olimax to which she contributes by revealing the forgery is strong, but stagy. In all other respects Mr. Daly's rewriting nas been exceedingly serviceable, and has saved the drama from much deserved excornation.

It has been objected that Smailey's relentless pursuit of Mrs. Vanbrugh after having secured her property is without motive. On the contrary, it appears to us a happy illustration of the mastery which habitual vice obtains over the judgment, and of the facility with which the industrious seeker after microscopic atoms in the orbs of others will ignore the obstructing influence of vast timberlands in his own less sensitive optics. In place of weak, we venture to call it masterly.

The characters of this drams are drawn with great insight into human nature. Every one of them is distinct in type from the other. Even the two Smaileys are unlike. The one is a veteran scoundred dead to shame, and religious in belief of his own scoundrelism; the other a less seasoned rogue, but just as detestable. The situations of the drama are remarkable for strongth and ingenuity. That in which father and son are trying to dupe one another is equaled only by the latter scene, in which each discovers to how thorough-paced a scamp he is related.

It is one of the beauties of this piece that it

discovers to how thorough-paced a scamp he is related.

It is one of the beauties of this piece that it contains six parts of equal merit—the two Smaileys, Mrs. Vanbrugh, Kuth Tredgett, Mr. Fitzpartington, and Dr. Atheiny. Any one of these could be singled out as the part for a star. No matter who the star might be, we doubt if any one of them could be played better than by the artists who play them at Hooley's Theatre. Judged by the ordinary standards, the heroine of the play is undoubtedly Mrs. Vanbrugh, played by Miss Dyas. The strongest acting part, in the first two acts, is Ruth Tredgett, played by Miss Davenport. The most enjoyable character is that of the sentimental detective, played by Mr. James Lewis. The most difficult is that of Smailey, played by Mr. Davidge.

The part of Mrs. Vanbrugh is one peculiarly adapted to the intellectual and unaffected style of Miss Dyas. It is that of an educated English lady, devotedly attached to her daughter, and capable of enduring anything for that daughter. Miss Dyas in such a role of exalted sentiment is without an equal, and cannot, therefore, be praised too highly. In the tonder and pathetic scenes she is equally mistress of the situation, and in one scene of indignant surprise displayed a glimpse of the great power for evincing passiou which she suggests without too frequently applying.

The part of Rud. Tredgett is not one which a

a glimpse of the great power for evincing passion which she suggests without too frequently applying.

The part of Ruth Tredgett is not one which a woman of rare beauty, desirous only of fame for beauty, would have chosen. At her first entrance, Miss Davenport presents a hideous hag, as unpromising an object for charity as any could conceive. In picturing her, however, Miss Davenport has spared us the disgusting details which would shock the mind without purpose, and has contented herself with a very vividly-colored bit of character-acting, which ranks among the best the modern drams affords. The pathos of the story she tells of early trials and tempetations is natural in the callous assumption of disregard for herself and others. In this, Miss Davenport gives harmony to the picture, and prepares the hearer for the hard dialogue which ensues in the second act between herself and Smalley. The intractability and sullen reserve of the character are admirably sustained throughout in gestures and actions, and the complete subjugation of the unfortunate and neglected disposition is rilently but exquisitely shown in the last scene, in which Ruth Tredgett lies at the feet of her benefactress, kissing her hand. We are not surprised at the reputation Miss Davenport has gained for this piece of acting. She has fully earned it for her remarkable embodiment of a character which is unique in every particular.

Miss Jewett, in the role of Eve, the unfortunate daughter, acted her part with fidelity and considerable power. Miss Jewett is a lady of of excellent promise. The most remarkable thing in her acting in this part is the expressive power of her features in repose,

while listening to the events transpiring around ber. This acting in repose is a most critical test of artistic power, and Miss Jewett in eilence made more of the scene than the most exciting lines could have done. Readers of Thackray will remember the scene in "The Newcomes" in which Clire listens to a dialogue between Lord Kew and his opponent. Clive is carnestly complimented for his manly conduct, and more than manly wisdom, all of which consisted in his not eaving a word. This is precisely Eve share in the situation, and no less an artiste than Miss Jewett could have played it out.

Mr. Davidge had the part of Smalley to play. This is a purely Pecksniffian character, and one that could readily be destroyed by mutilation into travesty. Mr. Davidge is too thorough an actor not to observe and guard against such a tendency. Smalley is an unctions roque, but Mr. Davidge preserves an air of plausibility and sincerity which is within that definite and obvilimit—" the modesty of Nature."

Fred Smalley, his son, is a capital part, and capitally played by Mr. George Parkes. The last act, in which Fred plays the villain, is rendered with great adrottness. The audience is taken in by Fred's assumed sincerity, until he makes known, in a fit of generosity approaching the sublime, the immense escrifice he has made for Eve in breaking their engagement.

But, after all, though there is pathos and

sincerity, until he makes known, in a fit of generosity approaching the sublime, the immense sacrifice he has made for Eve in breaking their engagement.

But, after all, though there is pathos and beauty in these, we follow Mr. Lewis through his adventures as Fitzpartington, the private detective, with a sense of good-fellowship for a much-injured person. He is, beyond any comedian we have seen in Chicago, nest and natural. Neither sextiment nor humor are ever exaggerated in his artistic personations. In every scene the absurdity of the situation—a detective hopelessly idolizing the woman he is paid to watch—is sustained with delightful case. Mr. Lewis seems to be the embodiment of half a dozen of Dickens' most ludicrous personages—Traddles, Micawber, Mr. Dick, and others—rolled into one. As for a commonplace action to express himself, he is never guity of it. He so thoroughly identifies himself with a character that any act of extravagance would mar the whole portrait. And hence his personations are the more delightfully humorous in that there is no perceptible effort to represent humor. This is the cream of comedy-acting.

Mr. Charles Fisher, in the role of Dr. Athebry, gave a very life-like and vigorous sketch of a hale and hearty English clergyman. No actor we have ever seen in Chicago so completely sinks his identity in the character he assumes as does Mr. Fisher, and in this part there seems to be opportunely for nothing but praise.

Mr. Fawcett appeared to rather overdo the part of Mr. Skinner, another, and a clerical hypocrite. Mr. Harkins, as Ted Athebry, depicted happily an ordinary and not very important type of personage, while Messurs Deveau and Beekman, and Miss Griffiths contributed their share to a performance which will be rememored as one of the most even and enjoyable that a Chicago andience has ever seen. This is not surprising. Mr. Daly's company has no equal. We expect and demand of him just such performances. But we don't flock to see them, as a general thing.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. Peter Wechter, a brakeman on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railtoad, was killed at 8 o'ciock yesterday morning. He was engaged in setting a brake, on top of a freight car attached to a moving train, when the wheel broke and he fell between the cars, two of them passing over his body and literally severing it. Death ensued instantly. Decassed's remains were taken to his late home at No. 431 Twenty-fifth street, where the Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., June 24.—For the Upper-Lake region, the western portion of the Lower-Lake region, and the Northwest, increasing cloudiness, light rains from Michigan westward to Minnesota and Iowa, southeast or southwest winds, continued high temperature, except in the northern portion of the Lake region, and stationary or falling barometer. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, June 24, 1874.

6:53 a. m. 30.06 26 55 N. W., light. Cear. 21:18 a. m. 30.05 78 69 E., fresh. Clear. 5:00 p. m. 30.01 80 74 E., fresh. Clear. 2:53 p. m. 29.98 82 67 E., fresh. Fair. 9:00 p. m. 29.99 80 74 S. E., fresh. Fair. 10:18 p. m. 29.99 80 72 S., gentle. Fair.

Escansoa 29 95
Keckuk 29 95
Ft. Gibson 30 03
Ft. Gibson 30 05
Milwaukee 30 00
Maquette 30 00
Maquette 30 00
Maquette 30 00
Maguette 30 00
Maguet

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LIVERFOOL, June 24.—Steamships Oder, City of Limerick, Macedonia, India, and Humboldt. of Limerick, Macedonia, India, and Humboldt, from New York, have arrived out.

Brest, June 24.—Steamship Lafayette, from New York, has arrived.

Moville, June 24.—Steamship State of Georgia, from New York, has arrived.

New York, June 24.—Arrived, Steamer Graf Bigmarch from Examer.

Bismarck, from Bremen.
Nxw York, June 24.—Arrived—Steam Caledonia, from Glasgow. BRITISH COLUMBIA ITEM. San Francisco, June 24.—A public meeting was held at New Westminster, British Columbia, on the 22d inst., at which recolutions were unanimously adopted indorsing McKenzie's were unanimously adopted indorsing McKenzie' railway policy and Edgar's mission; condemning the local Government for sending delegates the Queen's Council; and denying the right of Victoria to act for the Province without fire

OEATHS.

SCHUMACHER—In this city, June 34, of sunstroke, C. F. M. Schumacher, aged 50 years. Frances in from residence, 168 Weiland—sh., Thursday, at 3p. n. Tarterson. In this city, June 34, at the residence of her Angelton. Calibrine and Elizabeth Fatterson, after the constitution of the Stigatest Fatterson, aged 70 years. Funeral from No. 188 Ewing—st., to-day at 3 o'clook p. m. To Graceland. Friends of the family are invited. EF St. Louis papers please copy.

MILNE—June 34, David Milne, Sr., aged 77 years; native of Albroth, Scotland.
Funeral to take place at 3 o'clook p. m., June 35, at No. 28 West Twelfth—st. City friends are invited to attend.

MYERS—In this city, June 25, Sammel Myers, aged 47. Funeral from Grace Church, Thursday, June 26, at 11 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend. MEDICAL. For Upwards of Thirty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-falling success. It corrects acid ity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bow ity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bow ity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bow ity of the stomach, relieves wind color, whether arising free colors are the stomach relieves and distribus, whether arising free colors are the stomach relieves to the colors and the stomach relieves to the colors and the stomach relieves to the colors and the colors are the colors are the colors and the colors are the colors and the colors are the colors and the colors are the colors are the colors and the colors are the colors are the colors and the colors are the colors are the colors are the colors and the colors are the colors are the colors and the colors are the colors and the colors are the color For all Purposes of a Family

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immedia's relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, howels, or side; rhounstism, colle, colles, sprains, and bruless. For internal and external use. Children Often Look Pale and Sick From no other easus than having worms in the stomach, BROWN'S VERMIFUGH COMFITS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly warra, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations. Sold by all druggists, Escents a box.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO. THURSDAY, June 25. at half-past 9 o'clock, we shall offer at Au FURNITURE Carpeta, Stoves, Crockery, Okromos, Window-Shadee and Lace Ourtains, Notions, Fancy Goods, Water-Goo-ers, Ico-Chesta, Bay Counters, etc., Value of the WILLIS, LONG & CO., Austineers, W

By HARRISON, ROCKWELL WILLIAMS, We sell to day, commencing at \$50 mm. D Indian' Organos, seasonable and in tyle, and a line of Dry Goods and Western Place Goods. A RAISENS, BOOK WHILE STREET, By ELISON, POMEROY & OR

AT AUCTION Thursday, June 25, on the pr

p. m., on the premises.

Also, at 4 o'clock. Three elegant Four-Stary Brist Co.

any other particulars of the state of the st

Regular Friday's Sale Of New and Second-hand

Friday Morning, June 26, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers **AUCTION SALE**

LOTS IN ALL PARTS OF

LAKE FOREST ON THE GROUND,

Wednesday, July 1. THE LOTS ARE FROM 100 to 150 FEET

LAKE MICHIGAN. TERMS OF SALE—One-quarter cach calance 1, 2 and 3 years at SIX per cent in For particulars see small bills, or call a

SNYDER & LEE, or ELISON, POMEROY & CO., By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-sv. On Thursday, June 25, at 9 1-2 o'clock, HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

OF EVERY DE & RIPTION.

We shall offer a very larging and elegant stock of Paris, Chamber, Library, Dining-room and Kitchen Furnitary, Walnut Wardrobes, Book Cases, Parlor and Office Deals, Show Cases, Carpets, &c.

Will retail all the wook at prices that will surprise the public.

GRAP BORNER ACC Austicepen.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auett One Huunred and Eighty Lots Boots, Shoes and Slippers. From the stock of M. D. Wells & Co., slightly damaged by fire and water, will be sold at auction on Thursday, June 24, at 25, a. m. GEO. F. GORB & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash St. AT AUCTION, On Saturday, June 27, at 9 o'clock,

14 CRAZES W. G. CROCKERY, In Open Lots.

FURNITURE 27 Farlor Suits, 60 Wajmit Bodeteads, 15 Marble and wood-top Chambor Sets, 78 Hursans and W. S. Hursans, of Marble and Wood-top Chambor Sets, 78 Hursans and W. S. Hursans, of Marble and Wood-top Tables, 190 Chairs and Recter, 19 Farlor and Office Deaks and Iables, 79 Wajmit Ward-tobes, Sideboards, Book Cases, Loungres, Easy Chairs, Hurk, Hair, and Mose Mattresses; Show Cases, and ah endisses variety of Household Fursitiers, We shall retail all the week at prices that will served to public.

GEO. P. GORE 4 CO., Anothersen.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., (ESTABLISHED 1856), Auctioneers, 108 East Madison-et. The only strictly Commission Auction House in Ciricage. Special Sale. 15 PIANOFORTES 2 PARLOR ORGANS, Thursday Morning, June 25, at 10 o'clock,

At our Salesrooms, 102 Mart Madison-et., we shall sell I Flanoferies, rands by Steinwar, Emerson, Guild, American Co., Vogotanag, Marshall & Wendell, Burnes Wall Vone & box, jest other makers. BANKRUPT SALE. THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

A.B. McLain & Son, Merchant Tailors. Will be sold at Public Auction, THURSDAY MORS ING, June 28, "14 at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Home Wm. A. Butters & Co., 168 Kant Moliconer, The stock consists of Clotha, Cassimeres, with a generalist of Purnishing Goods, Tailore Trimmings, 4ts., a of which will be sold for cash.

E. L. UPTON, Provisional Assignme.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Austices. DRY GOODS of all kinds, GLOTHING. BOOTS 4TD SHORS, NOTIONS, ETC., Thursd norning, June 15, at 5% o'clock, at 108 East Madison WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Austineaus. Stock of Cloths and Cassime fold by oreer of the Circuit Cears, THURSDA is, at 19 o'clock, 41 our salesreeges, 108 East Mac WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Aust REGULAR SATURDAY SALE IANDSOME NEW FURNITURE,

become hand farmings. Now and Used Corpoles, majorid Goode of all kinds. General Marchas-trikay morning, June 27, et half-past 9 o'dosh, At our Salescrom, lift kinst Madison-et. WM. A. BUTTERS 4 CO., Austrace By BRUSH, SON & CO., Furniture and Carpets This merging at 8-No o'clock we shall sail the Period of two residences, taken on a chattel mortgage. Also fine lot of now Parallare from a dealer in bankryser, order of the Receiver. A legalet inarble top and plain Commonden, marble-top and plain Contro Tables, climated and fall had do. Parior State, Bary Challes, the Louises, Hall Trees, Warrieben, Case-See Children, the Rivers, Commonden, Mar Trees, Warrieben, Case-See Children, the Rivers, Children, H. P. Mattreeser, figring Jose, ding, Orechery, sta. Also a full line of brunch Woolsen Carpella, Para chance for dealers, as well as the common of the common control of the common of the

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For one year or less.
For three years.
For three years.

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OFFICE OF CHICA 156 Washington-The Annual Meeting of the Stock Company, for the election as year, and for any other busing will be busin in this city, at the Tuesday, July 14, 1874, at \$6'. C. H.

REAL EST LUMBER OR C TO REST OR FOR SA on Tweifth-st., finning filip, with railroad Tweifth-st. bridge. App 163 Washington-st., Bas

WAN

MISCELLA

